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And EDITOR.
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THE REPUBLIC IS RECOGNIZED.

So Says a Washington Dispatch of August 9th.

WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

Some Terrible Battles Fought by the Rival Powers—Anarchists to be Barred from the United States—A Plot to Kidnap Cleveland's Children.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—President Cleveland has recognized the Hawaiian Republic.

The War in Korea.

SHANGHAI, August 1.—The Japanese are withdrawing their forces from Seoul, in order to renew the attack on Yachan. It is reported that they have already twice attacked the Chinese position there, and been repulsed with heavy loss.

The Chinese repulsed the Japanese inland, near Chimulape, with heavy loss.

China has stopped the transmission of messages on the Japanese cable, which is expected here that war will be declared today; but it is reported that Japan has already taken this step.

The Japanese Government assert that negotiations for peace through the mediation of Great Britain were nearly concluded when China demanded that Japan should withdraw the whole of the ships from Chinese ports, otherwise she would declare war. They also assert that the flying of the British flag on board the Kowshung was merely a ruse.

LONDON, August 1.—The Japanese Government has expressed regret to the Premier for the sinking of the Kowshung, stating that their commander was unaware that the Chinese transports were British vessels.

Captain Goldsworthy was saved by the Japanese.

Japan has notified the Powers that war has been declared, and Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has informed the various Embassies of the fact.

LONDON, August 2.—The survivors of the Chinese transport Kowshung, including Captain Hannekin, a German military officer, declare that the Japanese cruiser Maniwa boarded and ordered the Kowshung to follow, though it was pointed out, and the Japanese warned that the British flag was flying.

The troops on the transport threatened to kill the officers if the summons was obeyed, and Captain Hannekin explained the position to the officers of the Japanese warship. The latter took little heed of the explanation and signalled for those on board to quit the vessel.

Finding the demand not obeyed, the Maniwa fired a torpedo at the Kowshung with disastrous effect, and on the vessel sinking machine guns were directed on the troops struggling in the water.

The Chinese troops fought heroically to the last, and even fired on a few of their comrades who attempted to escape from the Kowshung by swimming.

It is alleged that the Japanese warship made no attempt whatever to save life.

The Japanese official account is totally at variance with the above, and declares that a treacherous attempt on the part of the Chinese cruiser Chingmen to torpedo the Maniwa provoked a conflict.

Nine Chinese transports with troops have left Chefoo for Korea.

Heavy guns are being mounted at the forts in Taku.

It is believed that a European military officer is assisting the Chinese.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Lord Kimberley has declined to receive the apology of the Japanese Government for firing on the British flag until the British Consul has reported the details of the incident.

The Government has warned shippers that they must send to China and Japan at their own risk.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The whole of the Japanese fleet is off Yasan, and a decisive battle is imminent.

The Emperor of China orders the Viceroy to root the pestilent Japanese from their lairs.

The Japanese have made the father of the deposed King of Korea head of the Government.

SHANGHAI, August 7.—The Japanese warships in Korean waters number thirteen.

The soldiers in the country have provisions for three months.

It is stated that Russia would be able to send 200,000 Mongol soldiery, chiefly cavalry, into Korea immediately the necessity arose.

The Peeho and other rivers are falling, and there will soon be no risk of Japanese ships making a raid upon the river ports.

Captain Hannekin, the German officer who was on board the Kowshung affirms that both the Japanese and Chinese fired on the drowning men.

The Chinese captured a Japanese bark, and took her into Taku.

LONDON, August 8.—The British Government has issued a Gazette proclaiming its neutrality, and warning shippers of the dangers they run by assisting in the war in any way.

LONDON, August 8.—After a sharp engagement, in which 500 Chinese were killed, the Japanese captured Seikwan.

The efforts of England and Russia at mediation have been abandoned, China refusing to surrender her suzerainty over Korea or negotiate for reforms in the country.

SHANGHAI, August 9.—The Japanese loss at Seikwan was slight.

The troops occupy a strong position at Yachan.

There are great rejoicings at Tokio and Yokohama over the success of the Japanese arms.

The Mikado has ordered the Chinese residents in Japan to be left unmolested so long as they remain quiet.

A report is current that the Japanese fleet has been defeated, but no details are to hand.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 9.—Russia is indignant at British firms offering to support the Chinese.

YOKOHAMA, August 9.—The Government has recalled Japanese subjects belonging to the army reserve, who are at present residing in the United States.

SHANGHAI, August 10.—The Japanese are pouring troops into Chimulpo and Gensou.

The Emperor of China is levying a war tribute on the Viceroy of the provinces.

A large number of old soldiers are volunteering against Japan.

The Emperor of China proposes to raise a foreign loan for the expenses of the war.

The Koreans are starving, and are appealing to America for aid.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The Japanese have ordered a million pounds of beef in New York.

BERLIN, August 10.—The German Government has ordered two more cruisers to Korea.

The Anarchists.

PARIS, August 7.—A batch of anarchists are now on trial. They include secret writers, lecturers and other propagandists. The accused have made indignant and threatening protests against the injustice of hearing the cases in camera. They desired their statements to be published, but the judge paid no attention to the request.

PARIS, August 8.—The evidence at the trial of anarchists showed that a group in London planned robberies on the Continent, the proceeds of which were devoted to furthering the movement.

Santo's mother has appealed to Madame Carnot to intercede with the President for her son.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Senate has passed the anarchist bill.

ROME, August 6.—The Italian Government intends to transport 2000 anarchists to an island in the Red Sea.

PARIS, August 7.—The trial of thirty leading anarchists, including Sebastian Faure, Jean Grade and Bastard, has begun.

LONDON, August 1.—Cantwell and Quinn, two anarchists, who suggested assassinating the royal family, were sentenced to six months each.

NEW YORK, August 4.—A bill has been introduced in Congress to prevent anarchists immigrating here.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Mr. Gresham, the Secretary of State, approves of the anti-Anarchists bill.

Mr. Carlisle, the Secretary of the Treasury, says that the present immigration system is a menace to the nation.

The American Tariff.

LONDON, August 5.—The Times correspondent at Washington reports that there is some likelihood of an agreement upon the tariff; at least it is proposed to adopt the bill passed by the Senate as a basis with a duty on sugar of forty per cent.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The President has induced three of the opposition Senators to abandon the duties on coal and iron, with a view to a settlement of the deadlock over the tariff.

A Tariff Compromise.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The Democratic Tariff Conference Committee has agreed to a compromise upon the tariff. Forty per cent. ad valorem on raw sugar is to be retained and iron ore is to come in free. Coal will be subjected to a sliding scale for five years, and then be admitted free.

The Trial of Santo.

PARIS, August 3.—Santo has been sentenced to death. The evidence of the police at the trial showed that the President, before he fell insensible, withdrew the poniard from the wound and threw it into the street.

Santo, at the moment when he inflicted the wound, looked Carnot straight in the face, earnestly, but did not speak. Santo feels no remorse, but

looks upon his position as analogous to that of a soldier ready for any fate. The Judge said the assassin was so resolute, it would have been impossible for the police to prevent the crime. Lyons is covered with Anarchist placards threatening to murder the President of the Court who tried Santo.

PARIS, August 4.—The Court suppressed Santo's speech to the jury, otherwise the case was reported fully. In his address to the jury, which was in Italian, Santo boasted that it would be as easy to kill the King of Italy in a similar manner to that in which President Carnot had met his death. The jury were not unanimous in the sentence passed upon the assassin. While being removed, Santo cried, "Courage, comrades! long live Anarchy!"

PARIS, August 5.—Santo has refused to appeal against his sentence.

Socialism in Germany.

BERLIN, August 7.—Soldiers broke up a turbulent Socialist meeting at Bielschutz, near Breslau. In the fight which ensued, eight persons were killed, including a woman and child.

Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, August 3.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to the invitation to visit America, says the operation on his eye is not yet complete, and he, therefore, finds it impossible to pay a visit to that country.

Four Towns Destroyed.

ROME, August 10.—Four towns, including Rei and Fleri, have been destroyed by earthquakes in Sicily. People have fled into the open country.

A Plot to Kidnap.

NEW YORK, August 5.—The Herald states that the President's children are being guarded by detectives on account of a plot to kidnap them.

Yacht Race.

LONDON, August 10.—The Vigilant defeated the Britannia in a match at Cowes by 4 minutes 34 seconds.

LONDON, August 7.—The Vigilant again defeated the Britannia by eight minutes, over a course of fifty-five miles.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Britannia, Meteor and Curina started for the Queen's Cup at the Cowes regatta. The Britannia was disqualified on the ground of a premature start, much to the chagrin of the Prince of Wales, who was on board his yacht. The Emperor William sailed the Meteor himself. The Curina was awarded the prize.

The Cowes Regatta.

LONDON, August 9.—At the Cowes Regatta the Britannia won the plate, defeating the Vigilant by 12 minutes, 15 seconds.

A Dynamite Outrage.

BRUSSELS, August 3.—A daring attempt to dynamite the royal palace in this city has created a sensation. It was frustrated by a sentinel detecting men depositing the apparatus on the terrace.

Drowned by the Chinese.

SHANGHAI, August 7.—Tribesmen in Tibet seized and drowned the French explorer Dutreil, in a river at Tungtieu. The Chinese Government has expressed regret.

Threats of Violence.

LONDON, August 9.—The Irish papers threaten that violence will be committed in the winter if the House of Lords reject the measure providing for the reinstatement of evicted tenants.

The Miowera Floated Off.

LONDON, August 2.—Only the coolness of the captain and officers prevented a panic on the Miowera when she struck. Captain Stott and the pilot were on the bridge together at the time. The pilot is blamed for the disaster.

LONDON, August 3.—The Miowera's passengers were safely taken on board the vessel sent for their rescue.

LONDON, August 9.—The Miowera has been successfully floated off.

A Russian Canal.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 9.—The Russian Government is surveying a canal connecting the Baltic and Black seas. It is proposed to join the upper courses of the Dnieper and Dwina.

The Cholera.

AMSTERDAM, August 7.—Cholera is spreading in Holland.

A Collision.

LONDON, August 5.—During a fog the Lismore Castle, while running at a high rate of speed, collided with and sunk a steamer, the name of which is unknown, off Ushant Island. The Lismore Castle was cut down to the water line.

The German Emperor.

LONDON, August 7.—The Queen gave a dinner to the Kaiser at Osborne, at which seventy guests were present, including the Premier and Earl Kimberley. The German Emperor has arrived at Cowes.

The Jewel Robbery.

LONDON, August 4.—Burglars secured possession of an unused key of the safe in the Princess Soltykoff's house. It contained £100,000 worth of jewelry. A portion of the booty taken was insured.

A Murder Gang.

BRUSSELS, August 5.—The trial of the thirteen prisoners of a body known as "Black Band," who were charged with murdering a number of railway passengers within the last eighteen months, concluded yesterday. Three of the gang were sentenced to death, and the remainder to

(Continued on page 4.)

LATEST NEWS FROM ONE

Several Accidents and Two Deaths Recently.

FIRST MATE LANE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. and Mrs. Le Blond Narrowly Escape Death on the Volcano Road.—The Robert Lewers Arrives With a Cargo. Shipping and Other Notes.

HILO, (Hawaii), August 20th.—A number of casualties have happened in and near Hilo during the past week.

Sunday last Mr. and Mrs. Le Blond were making a trip to their coffee plantation at Oiaa. When at about the ten mile post the horse took fright at a mongoose running across the road, shied, tumbling the occupants of the brake, and himself into a six-foot hole that was within two feet of the main road. Mr. Le Blond was thrown against the horse's hoofs. Besides a few scratches and some bad bruises both Mr. and Mrs. Le Blond escaped without serious injury. The brake, a new one, was so badly broken that it will not pay to repair it. It is hard to understand how a horse, brake and two persons could be thrown into such a hole and have no bones broken. It is also to be wondered at, why such accidents are not more frequent and attended with more serious results. From three miles to twenty on both sides of the road these death traps are to be found. Some of them are more dangerous than the rest, having a veil of grass and light shrubs hiding them.

A contract Japanese with the Hilo Sugar Company, on Tuesday last tried to end his life with the aid of a grass knife, ripping up his abdomen in a frightful manner. Not succeeding in his first attempt he secured a rope around his neck, got on a box and fastening the other end to a rafter, kicked the box from under him and died from strangulation. Drinking sake and gambling with his fellow laborers are given as the reasons for his rash act.

At Honouliuli, some laborers were in the water waiting to take lumber that was being rafted in from the schooner Robert Lewers, when a Portuguese twenty-three years old, in a spirit of fool-hardiness went out into the breakers, lost his strength and cried for help. One of the laborers, Kemaka by name, went to his assistance, the boy was so terrified that he clutched the native and both went under the water. The native got free and swam out to sea, where a boat with lumber was coming in to the landing. Fifteen minutes later the body of the Portuguese was washed ashore. Manuel Semiz was the boy's name.

First mate Lane of the steamer Hawaii had a narrow escape from death, Saturday, the 13th inst. The steamer was at Honouliuli, trying to land two mill rollers. Some lumber weighing about three tons was being lowered into the water, when the gaff broke. Mr. Lane hearing the noise instinctively stepped back throwing up his hands when the broken piece of the gaff fell to the deck with a crash striking him a slanting blow as it fell. Dr. Williams who examined the arm pronounced no bones broken.

The auction of the C Akama building and leasehold interest brought a good price Monday, the 13th inst. Rev. E. P. Baker's household furniture is to be sold at the hammer on the 21st inst.

A pleasant day's outing was the picnic given by Mr. and Mrs. John A. Scott to their guests, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin, on the 17th inst., at Coconut Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Severance threw open their hospitable doors on Saturday evening, the 18th inst., and entertained a number of Hilo town-people.

The following programme was warmly applauded and generously responded to: Vocal Solo—Mr. F. M. Wakefield. Vocal Solo—Mrs. H. C. Austin. Mandolin Solo—Prof. Adelstein. Trio—Mandolin, violin and piano—Prof. Adelstein, Dr. Williams and F. M. Wakefield.

W. D. Howell's farce, "The Masterpiece of Diplomacy," closed the programme. The following was the cast of characters:

Mr. Roberts.....Mr. E. D. Richards Mrs. Roberts.....Mrs. E. D. Baldwin Mr. Campbell.....Mr. F. M. Wakefield Mrs. Campbell.....Mrs. F. M. Wakefield Dr. Lawton.....Mr. H. C. Austin Bobbie Roberts.....Miss Edna Gunn

SHIPPING NEWS.

The four-masted schooner Robert Lewers arrived in Hilo Saturday afternoon, the 11th inst., seventeen days from Port Gamble, with lumber consigned to the Onomea Sugar Co., Hilo, and Lewers & Cooke, Honolulu.

The bark Annie Johnson sailed from here Saturday, the 18th inst., with 8500 bags of sugar from the Waikana Mill Co.; 3298 bags from the Hilo Sugar Co.; 15,388 bags from the Hilo Sugar Co., aggregating in weight about 519 tons. The passengers were: Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Baker and servant, Mrs. A. B. Loebenstein and two children, Mr. R. A. Williams, Mr. H. G. Jenkins and C. H. Luther.

Captain Goodman of the Lewers has his wife and three children with him this trip.

Owing to the rough weather the Kinau has only been able to take some three hundred bags of sugar from Paipaiou this week.

The steamer Hawaii was forced to abandon work Saturday, owing to rough weather at Honouliuli.

The schooner Robert Lewers brought for the Onomea Sugar Co.: 106,561 ft.

N. W., 10 spars, 2000 R. W. posts, 400 piles shingles.

The Kinau did not stop at Laupahoehoe on her up trip, much to the relief of her passengers. This is a step in the right direction; let it always be thus.

ANOTHER CATASTROPHE.

What Followed the Terrific Explosion at Santander.

It will be remembered that on the 3d of last November the fine steamship Cabo Machichaco, lying at one of the central wharves of Santander, took fire, and, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, exploded, killing some six hundred persons, wounding a thousand, wrecking scores of houses, besides those of the four or five blocks that were burned to the ground.

Among the houses, the interiors of which were left in almost complete ruin, was that of the American Board's mission, in which was the chapel and school-rooms, and the residences of the pastor and school-teacher. It had been recently bought and remodeled at a cost of some \$6000, and in the month of August it had been "dedicated."

As soon as possible after the catastrophe, I commenced the reconstruction of the house—as hundreds of other proprietors in the city did of their houses that were in the same plight. On the 20th of this month, of March, our work was done; the masons and carpenters, the white-washers and the painters had left the premises, their accounts had been paid, amounting to several hundreds of dollars, and we were ready for a new dedication of the building, when, at 9 o'clock in the night of the 22d of this month, the city was shaken to its foundations by another explosion, which, on the instant, everybody knew must be that of the ill-fated Cabo Machichaco.

For the moment all were happy at the thought that this time not much damage was done, as though the glass in the windows was scattered in showers, the doors and partitions were not injured, but as the citizens ran to the docks, their joy was turned to horror and indignation as they learned that three brave "divers" that were ten feet under the water and in the hull of the wreck, and ten or fifteen laborers on the dock, had lost their lives in the explosion.

It is a bad and a sad story. During the two weeks after the first explosion some six hundred packages of unexploded dynamite were safely taken from the wreck by the divers, and ever since then they had been removing the remnants of freight and wreckage preparatory to either floating the hull or of breaking it up by explosions, so that it could be removed from the place at the wharf that it was encumbering.

Large quantities of nitro-glycerine were found in the corners and crevices of the wreck, and it was known that it might be exploded accidentally at any moment; but, as time went on and nothing occurred, the engineers, the workers on the wreck and the community at large to some degree lost the sense of danger, and the work continued, not attracting a great deal of attention nor inspiring much fear. So truly was this so that very afternoon hundreds of strollers, enjoying the pleasant weather, had loitered near the wreck, watching the work that was there in progress. Had the explosion taken place then, there probably would have been a hundred victims instead of the ten or fifteen at nine o'clock at night.

But the "experts," consulted by the Government as to how best to remove the wreck, were anxious. Meeting after meeting was held, but no decision was arrived at. At one time it was almost decided to produce an explosion, under proper safe-guards, but that plan was suspended, and at the last moment they were trying to dissolve the nitro-glycerine by injecting into the depths of the hull hot water and steam, and then to pump it up, and that work was going on by day and by night.

It now transpired that the divers in the employ of the company owning the steamer had refused weeks ago to work longer on the wreck, on account of the danger arising from the nitro-glycerine that had filtered through all the lower spaces of the hull. The divers who then carried on the work were three in the regular employ of the port, and they may well go down in history as true heroes. It is now said by their friends that they well knew the danger, and that they were working with their lives in their hands, impelled to it only by the sense of duty. One of them, as if in presentiment of his fate, that evening tenderly bade good-bye to each one of his family as he left them for his work. Two hours later parts of his mangled body were gathered up from the dock.

Not only the city of Santander but the whole country, we may say, is up in arms against the management of the work; the feeling is widespread that there has been lack of intelligence and of care in its prosecution.

It is said that the afternoon before the explosion the directing engineer of the factory in Bilbao that made the dynamite that was on board of the Machichaco, in a diver's dress, was over an hour under the water inspecting the wreck, and that he reported that there was no danger from what there might be of nitro-glycerine. In less than five hours from that time ten or fifteen men had been blown to pieces by the explosion!

It would seem that the simple truth of the matter is that the experts are yet ignorant of some of the mysterious conditions and powers of dynamite, and of its chief component, nitro-glycerine. It is supposed that one of the unfortunate divers must have dropped something on some crystals of nitro-glycerine in his path—but then why had not all the nitro-glycerine exploded under the first great concussion, the 3d of November; and why had not that which remained exploded twenty times since then, under immensely greater provocation from shock or blow than any that could have been given by the diver this last fatal night?

When such parts of the bodies of

the unfortunate men as could be found were taken, the next day, to the cemetery for burial, the immense company that followed, returning to the city in an excited mass, went to the mayor's office and obliged him to accompany them to the governor's house. The crowd became so menacing at length that the mounted Civil Guards had to charge upon them with drawn sabres and fired into the air. Apart, however, from tearing down the sign over the office door of the company owning the steamer, no harm was done.

Of course, Civil Guards, soldiers of the line, gunboats and marines and military engineers by the hundreds are hurried to the scene. Cabinet meetings are held by Government ministers in Madrid, and the country waits breathless to see what will happen next.

This morning's papers announce that it has been decided by the Madrid government that what remains of the wreck must, with all due precautions, be blown up without delay, and every vestige of the dangerous elements be extinguished. All the houses within 550 yards of the wreck are to be vacated by their occupants from six hours before to six hours after the explosion, the exact time for which will be announced twenty-four hours in advance. That district will be surrounded by a cordon of soldiers to prevent anyone from entering it during the specified twelve hours, and army tents will be provided for the inhabitants thus driven for the day from their homes, and the military will see to it that no pillage occurs in the vacated houses.

It is a little singular that no announcement is made by the experts as to the likelihood of buildings suffering damage from the explosion. Probably, having no exact knowledge of the amount of nitro-glycerine that has filtered through the cargo and the mass of wreckage, they simply do not have the data on which to base an opinion as to the force of the explosion that they may be provoked by the two or three cartridges of some ten pounds of dynamite each, which they propose to use.

Our mission house is well within the danger limits, as drawn by the Government, but we may hope that as no material harm was done to us by the last explosion, we will now escape. At all events, it seems to be the wisest course to have done with the matter as soon as possible, as this agony so long drawn out is becoming almost unbearable to the inhabitants of that unfortunate city.

Wm. H. GULICK.
San Sebastian, Spain, Mar. 28, 1894.



FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

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Holstein Bull Calf,

FOUR MONTHS OLD.

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1572-1m. Honolulu

HAWAIIAN GROWN

Pineapple Plants.

Smooth Leaf Cayenne variety for sale as follows:

1 to 25, 20 cents each; 25 to 50, 20 cents each; 50 to 100, 15 cents each; per 100, \$12.50; per 1000, \$100.

Terms Cash, with order.

Hawaiian Fruit and Packing Company

Orders left with J. Egan-Smith & Co., Honolulu, will receive prompt attention 3752 1562 2m

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Boston Line of Packets

Shippers will please take notice that the

AMERICAN BARK

MOHIAN

Leaves New York on or about JULY 15 for this port, if sufficient inducement offers.

For further information, apply to Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 N. B. St., Boston, Mass., or to

C. B. NEWBERRY & CO., LTD., Honolulu, Agents.



H. O. HAVEMEYER.
H. O. Havemeyer, who recently appeared before the senate investigating committee, is at the head of the so-called Sugar Trust. He is 50 years of age, many times a millionaire and the possessor of a mansion on Fifth Avenue, New York, and a summer home at Greenwich, Conn.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED

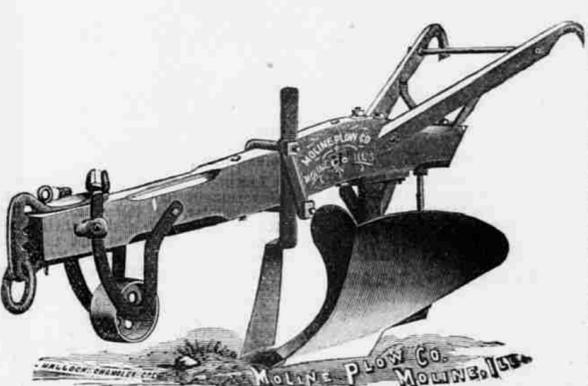
OFFER FOR SALE— A GREAT VARIETY OF GOODS

Received by Various Late Arrivals.

The assortment of PLOWS and BREAKERS is very complete. These Plows are in use in every part of these islands and are considered the best. EXTRA BEAMS, HANDLES and POINTS always on hand and sold in large numbers.

HALL'S FURROW PLOW!

Stands Without a Rival and is in Constant Demand.



On hand—a large assortment of House Brooms, Mill Brooms, Yard and Street Brooms and Coconut Brooms. BRUSHES of all kinds or sizes for painters' use. POCKET CUTLERY just to hand; also TABLE CUTLERY expected very soon. Our assortment of Iron and Steel WIRE ROPE is now complete, also Top-sail SHEET CHAIN including all sizes.

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Invoices just received. Choice patterns direct from factory. The very latest styles. Unique in design and finish. Received by the Brig W. G. Irwin. Every taste satisfied.

MOULDINGS FOR ROOMS AND CORNICES.

Our work is faultless in execution. Unusual inducements to cash customers. Look at our assortment of Bird Cages. Direct importations specially selected. Inspection of our stock is solicited. Now is the time to make your choice. Give your orders to the Pacific Hardware Company, Limited.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO

GENERAL

PRINTERS

AND

BINDERS

No. 46 Merchant Street.

General Advertisements.

CASTLE & COOKE

IMPORTERS,

Hardware and

General

Merchandise

Recent arrivals have brought us a fresh and complete stock of all sizes and grades of

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SUITABLE FOR

MOSQUITO NETTING

both in galvanized and brass. Also a large stock of POULTRY NETTING, galvanized and of different meshes. Our stock of these goods is absolutely the largest and best in Honolulu.

Carpenters' Tools

in complete sets or to suit the purchaser. Same with

Blacksmiths' Tools,

Bellows, Anvils, Etc.

of all sizes and grades. Splendid assortment of FENCE WIRE and STAPLES always on hand. Our general stock of merchandise is complete in every detail.

CASTLE & COOKE.

IMPORTERS,

Hardware and General Merchandise

THE

BARKENTINE

HAS JUST ARRIVED WITH ANOTHER FRESH

SUPPLY OF HAY

Grain and

Chicken Feed.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONES 121.

July 27, 1894.

The Planters' Monthly.

CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1894.

Current Notes. Rainfall Table. Oahu Railway & Land Co. Tea Culture in Hawaii—Concluded.

President Cleveland on Sugar Duties. Coffee Culture in Hawaii. Commercial Fertilizers and Green Manuring. Notes on Hamakua Mills. Life in the Soil. Guilty or not Guilty. Cane Diseases in N. S. Wales. Sugar Cane in California. Items of Interest to Sugar Boilers and Others. Transfer of Sugar Cane from Carts to Cars. Artesian Water for Irrigation. McKinley Act and Sugar Bounties. The Egyptian Sugar Industry. The Tomato. Benefits of the Sugar Bounty. Sugar for Japan.

Subscription \$2.50 a year. Foreign Subscription \$3 a year. Bound Volumes..... 3 50 Back Volumes bound to order.

GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.,

41 Merchant St., Honolulu

THE TI PLANT.

Its Many and Varied Uses to the Natives.

Ki, Ti, La-i, (Dracana Cordyline terminalis) is the name of one of Hawaii's most useful and ornamental perennials.

It is much used for decorative purposes, and forms a splendid background for flowers in altar decorations.

The natives are very adept in applying the ti leaf to a thousand uses, in fact it would seem almost impossible for them to have lived in the ante-foreigner time without it.

The leaf imparts no taste or smell to anything that is cooked in it, and there is no kind of fish or flesh which a native cannot cook thoroughly in ti leaves.

During the argument by counsel yesterday, Paul Isenberg, one of the jurors, was suddenly taken ill, and had to leave the Court room.

which the seeds are planted, and when the plant is large enough, pot and all is put in the ground, not requiring removal of the pots, as would be the case with earthen or tin pots.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

G. D. Gilman Says the Holomua Is Not Just.

"I see," said G. D. Gilman, last evening, "that the Holomua, in speaking of my lecture, makes some very curious statements. One of them is that I have, for the past year, been 'traucing and abusing' the ex-queen. This is false. Far from doing that, I have written a number of letters to various Eastern papers, defending her from certain attacks made upon her, notably the one made by Lieut. Young.

"Another statement is that I was a former 'peddler of bad cognac in Lahaina.' The fact of the matter is that I and my then partner split upon that very ground, and I retired from the firm because I was not willing to sell liquor. The Holomua's 'facts' are very much jumbled, and will not bear the light of truth.

RAWLINS WINS.

The Long-Contested Soap Works Case Closed.

The jury in the Rawlins case brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff yesterday, and awarded him \$5333.33. This is what Rawlins salary would have amounted to, had the contract made between him and the McClesney's been carried out.

During the argument by counsel yesterday, Paul Isenberg, one of the jurors, was suddenly taken ill, and had to leave the Court room. An adjournment was taken until half-past one, but Dr. Miner, who was attending Mr. Isenberg, forbid him to sit in the jury again during the day. By agreement of the lawyers on both sides, the case was continued with the eleven remaining jurors.

THE SMITHS AND JONESES.

There Are Half a Million of Them in the Old Country.

The special report on surnames in Ireland by Mr. R. E. Matheson is much more interesting than blue books are apt to be. It appears that the commonest name in Ireland is that of Murphy, it being estimated that in 1890 no less than 62,600 bore that honored name. Kelly, Sullivan and Walsh come next in order, our own illustrious Smith taking the fifth place. There are many English and Anglo-Norman names, some Danish, quite a number Welsh, with Cornish, Scottish, Huguenot, German and a very few Jewish names. Although the Murphys are so numerous, they only stand first in two counties, Wexford and Carlow. Names in Ireland are very much more identified with districts than in England; as e. g., Byrne in Dublin, Louth and Wicklow, Sullivan in Cork and Kerry, Ryan in Limerick and Tipperary, Doherty in Derry.

It appears that in 1893 there were 253,600 Smiths in England, the Joneses coming next with 242,000. In Wales the surnames have mostly been formed, as in Russia, from the Christian name of the father in the genitive case, "son" being understood. It is stated in this blue book that that "hereditary surnames were not in use among the gentry of Wales until the time of Henry VIII, nor were they generally established until a much later period; indeed, at the present day they can scarcely be said to be adopted among the lower classes in the wilder districts, where, as the marriage registers show, the Christian name of the father still frequently becomes the patronymic of the son in the manner just described." In the Isle of Man, the names, as in Ireland, illustrate the periods of occupancy by Celts, Scandinavians and English.—Blackburn Times.

My boy was taken with a disease resembling bloody flux. The first thing I thought of was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Two doses of it settled the matter and cured him sound and well. I heartily recommend this remedy to all persons suffering from a like complaint. I will answer any inquiries regarding it when stamp is enclosed. I refer to any county official as to my reliability. Wm. Roach, J. P., Primroy, Campbell Co., Tenn. For sale by all Dealers, BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

New Advertisements.

Before Or After?

One way for the farmer is to wait till the rain comes and then plow; another way is to plow first and so get the full advantage of the rain.

One way for the business man is to sit in his office and wait for business to come without effort; another way is to push aggressively for new business.

Our Prices.

There is not much use to make an effort to push trade unless your prices are right. People, one and all, are close buyers. They find out sooner or later the place where they secure the most liberal treatment. We have already started the movement in the direction of cheaper prices; we have not reached the bottom yet.

Quality.

Our drugs and medicines are of the best quality that gold coin can purchase in the United States, England, Germany, France and Australian markets. We do all our buying upon a strictly cash basis, are therefore accorded the closest prices and can afford to sell cheaper than others.

Agencies.

We have the largest list of bona fide agencies of salable preparations, although we haven't been established 49 years. We would rather have the reputation of being established yesterday, but it happens that we have been in business just 1017 yesterdays.

Wholesale.

Heretofore the policy of the Company has been to ignore the country trade. We propose hereafter to devote ourselves to the interests of the country storekeepers. If they prove to be as careful buyers as our local patrons their orders will be coming our way. They have already commenced.

Improvements.

We have recently added over 800 feet of shelving upstairs for the proper storage of our large stock. We propose to enlarge our manufacturing department which increased business in this line now demands.

Hobron Drug Com'y (LIMITED)

BY AUTHORITY.

Registration Notice.

The Boards of Registration and Examiners for the Third District (Maui, Molokai and Lanai), will hold the following meetings:

- At Lahaina, Maui, Friday, August 24th. " Olowalu, " Saturday, " 25th. " Paia, " Tuesday, " 28th. " " " Wednesday, " 29th. " Hamakunapoko, Maui, Thursday, August 30th. At Makawao, Maui, Friday, August 31st. At Wainakoa, Kula, Maui, Monday, September 3rd. At Wailuku, Maui, Tuesday, September 4th. At Wailuku, Maui, Wednesday, September 5th. At Wailue, Maui, Thursday, September 6th. At Kahului, Maui, Friday, September 7th. At Spreckelsville, Maui, Saturday, September 8th.

Note.—At Lahaina, the Boards will meet from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.; at other places the meetings will open at 10 A. M.

F. W. HARDY, C. H. DICKEY, J. W. KALUA, 1578-2w

Registration Notice.

The meetings of the Board of Registration in Honolulu are discontinued until further notice.

- The Board will hold sessions in the various out-of-town precincts as follows: Ewa Plantation Store, Wednesday, August 15th, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Ewa Court House, Thursday, August 16th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Waianae Court House, Friday, August 17th, from 4 P. M. to 8 P. M. Kaneohe Court House, Monday, August 20th, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Haunala Court House, Tuesday, August 21st, from 11 A. M. to 8 P. M. Kahuku Plantation, Wednesday, August 22, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Waiailua Plantation, Thursday, August 23d, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Waiailua Court House, Friday, August 24th, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. C. T. RODGERS, ANTONIO PERRY, L. D. KELIPIO. Board of Registration, Island of Oahu. 3764 1577-1f

Board of Examiners.

The Board of Examiners created by Article 17 of the Constitution (Special Rights of Suffrage) will meet at the same times and places as the Oahu Board of Registration. See itinerary above. EDWARD TOWSE, CARL BUSCHJAST, F. I. CUTLER. 3764-1f

To Whom it May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of Section 2, Article 93 of the Constitution, all Commissions held under appointment from the Department of Finance are null and void from and after the first day of September, 1894. All parties holding such Commissions and desiring to be re-appointed to the same are requested to make immediate application in writing therefor to the Minister of Finance, giving name in full, date of Commission, District and location of Residence in District. All re-appointments will be duly gazetted and none other will be valid. S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance. Finance Office, August 6th, 1894. 3757-3w 1574-3f

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, BUREAU OF POLICE, MARSHAL'S OFFICE, HONOLULU, August 2d, 1894.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 2, Article 93 of the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii, all commissions issued from this office under authority of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands are hereby declared to be vacated, null and void from and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1894. All persons holding such commissions are hereby ordered to return the same to this office for cancellation on or before said date. E. G. HITCHCOCK, Marshal of the Republic of Hawaii. 2753-1w 1573-3f

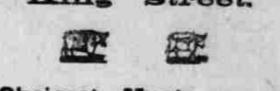
To Whom it May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of Section 2, Article 93 of the Constitution, all Commissions held under appointment from the Department of the Interior are null and void from and after the first day of September, 1894. All parties holding such Commissions and desiring to be re-appointed to the same, are requested to make immediate application in writing therefor to the Minister of the Interior, giving name in full, date of Commission, District and location of Residence in District. All re-appointments will be duly gazetted and none other will be valid. J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, July 25, 1894. 1571-3w 3747-3f

The Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month Delivered by Carrier

Metropolitan Market

King Street.



Choicest Meats - FROM - Finest Herds.

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FAMILIES AND SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

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All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat. 1894-q

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AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. COLTE, 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 connected with the establishment, where of the cue can participate. 5213-p

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From the Thoroughbred Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr Norman Stallion..... Captain Gravel Native bred Stallion..... Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables. All communications to be addressed to 1363-1y W. H. RICE, Lihoe, Kanai. THEO. H. DAVIES, HAROLD JANSON, THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 12 & 13 The Albany, LIVERPOOL. 1561 y

Insurance Notices.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

Table with financial data: TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1893, £11,854,857 7s. 6d. 1-Authorised Capital, £3,000,000 2-Subscribed, £2,750,000 3-Paid-up Capital, £87,500 0 0 4-Fire Funds, £2,344,108 11 11 5-Life and Annuity Funds, £5,000,000 15 7 £11,054,687 7 6

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other. ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - ATLANTIC Fire Insurance Company, -OF HAMBURG-

Table with financial data: Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs marks, 6,000,000 Capital of their Re-Insurance Companies, 101,650,000 Total, Reichsmark 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company, -OF HAMBURG-

Table with financial data: Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichs marks, 8,800,000 Capital of their Re-Insurance Companies, 35,000,000 Total, Reichsmark 43,800,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO., 1894-y

The Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE CO

(ESTABLISHED 1804.) Assets, £40,000,000 Net Income, £9,079,000 Claims Paid, £12,569,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms. Bishop & Co. 1894-q

INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE and MARINE. INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co

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Marine Insurance Co. Ltd

Of Liverpool for MARINE. CAPITAL - £1,000,000. Reduction of Rates Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

MARINE INSURANCE

The undersigned is authorized to take Marine Risks on HULLS, CARGOES, FREIGHTS and COMMISSIONS.

At Current Rates in the following Companies, viz: Alliance Assurance Fire and Marine, London. Wilhelma of Magdeburg Gen'l. Ins. Co Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco. JOHN S. WALKER, 1873-1y Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

HAMBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Home and British Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEPFER & CO. 1894-y

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. 1894-y F. A. SCHAEPFER & CO., General Agents

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY For Sea, River & Land Transport -OF DRESDEN-

Having established an Agency at Honolulu the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Danger of the Seas -AT THE- Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Term 1894-y F. A. SCHAEPFER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Hawaiian Gazette
SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894.

We publish this morning Thos. L. Gulick's account of the second explosion at Santander, Spain. These narratives are published in response to an earnest request from several quarters, and possess a thrilling interest. They are full of details which cannot be found elsewhere.

At the meeting of the Councils yesterday, no business of any special importance was transacted. There was some informal discussion on the question of granting an electric franchise for a street railway. While no vote was taken, the general opinion seemed to be that it would be better to leave the matter to be dealt with by the Legislature.

Now that Ka Leo appears in English once more, the readers of that language only have become aware that the royalist cause is represented by a paper still more vulgar and scurrilous than the *Holomua*. It is a wonder, after the showing which these leaflets make daily, that there should be any respectable royalists left. Both papers should be suppressed, not because of their politics, but because they outrage all sense of decency, and turn the liberty of the press into unrestrained license.

Mr. BUSH wishes the native Hawaiians to start a cooperative store which shall sell goods only to natives and to their faithful adherents among the haoles. The object is to prevent the further despoiling of the Hawaiians by the notoriously depraved missionaries. The object of this proposed mercantile venture is unquestionably laudable, but it is to be feared that it will hardly pay, if conducted on the lines indicated. Would it not be better to sell goods for cash to all who called, and then use the money thus supplied by the evil-minded foreigners in restoring the Queen? Let Mr. Bush himself be placed at the head of the enterprise. He has not had any fun since he left Samoa.

A FALSE PROPHECY.

Lord Macaulay's famous prediction regarding the future of the United States shows that it is as difficult to forecast the fate of nations as of individuals. He thought that the Constitution was "all sail and no anchor;" and that the social war, the conflict between rich and poor, would be a consequence of the form of government itself. Either a military oligarchy or spoliation of the rich by the poor would be the inevitable result. It will be generally admitted nowadays that these opinions and prophecies show an almost extraordinary fatuity. The evils predicted have not come about. Wealth is protected by the same sort of laws in the United States as it is elsewhere. There is no sign of the growth of any oligarchy. The Constitution, instead of being all sail, is all anchor. No one outside of Russia would criticize it for being too radical, but many thoughtful persons either praise or regret its conservatism. The English Constitution, on the other hand, with its restless and omnipotent House of Commons, is traveling fast to a very radical goal.

What a want of foresight, moreover, does Lord Macaulay display as to the political development in his own country. Although it is only thirty-five years since his death, England has already reached that phase of popular government in which he saw certain ruin. The great Whig historian had no comprehension, apparently, of the true meaning of democracy—no vision of its inevitableness. In this he was simply the exponent of the pseudo liberalism of his party, a party which took its tone from country squires and landholders, and which loathed the Radical.

A WAY TO RELIEVE HARD TIMES.

Owing to the dullness of business many honest and deserving men are out of employment. With a view to furnishing them work, it might be well for the Advisory Council to act, at the present time, in the matter of the steam and electric railway franchises. If these franchises should be granted it would create a considerable demand for labor. An electric railway plant would involve, we are informed, the expenditure within two years, of about \$150,000 for labor alone. This sum would relieve the distressing cry for work.

When in running order, the system would require, we are told, the services of about one hundred and twenty men, at comparatively high rates of wages, and the monthly disbursement would place considerable money in circulation.

It is certainly not desirable that the Advisory Council should legislate on subjects which can be dealt with satisfactorily by a legislature chosen by the people. Our circumstances are, however, peculiar, and we must be governed by the wisdom of the hour. If there should be any popular objection raised, or if the franchise proposed should excite any wide differences of opinion, the matter would then be properly left to the directly chosen representatives of the people.

The present Advisory Council is especially fitted to deal with any local matters affecting this city. The lower house of the coming legislature may, possibly, if the natives finally register, be largely in the control of the native members, who can hardly be counted on as especially interested in any public improvements. It would be a misfortune to trifle with such important matters as the water supply and quick transit for this city.

THE WORK BEGINS.

It is gratifying to find that the Government intends to begin at once to push road-building on the island of Hawaii. The gang of prisoners will be strengthened by additions from Oahu, and will there be divided into two gangs, one of which will begin work on the road from Papaikou to Hakalau, while the other will break ground on the long-promised Puna road, beginning from the point of its junction with the Volcano road. The work of repairing the Peter Lee road, which runs from the volcano to Punaluu, will also be entered upon immediately, and a mile which has never been finished will be completed. In Kona, the long-proposed carriage road from Kailua to the upper road will be begun. All of this work will be upon roads which are a part of the system of highways to be constructed all around the island.

The Government is to be congratulated upon the energy with which it is taking up this work. The policy of doing something in the several districts at once, instead of first in one and then in another, we believe to be a sound one. The case would doubtless be otherwise if no part of a contemplated road could be made useful until the whole were completed. As a matter of fact every new half mile of good road will be keenly appreciated in Kona and in the Hilo district.

As much money will be devoted to these undertakings as can be spared from the loan fund. The Ministers rightly feel that the pumping plant for the Honolulu Water Works takes precedence in point of importance of any other public work. Had it not been for the faithful little pump at Makiki which has been at work day and night, this year's water famine would have been, an extremely serious affair. In fact the town would have been on its back, gasping for thirst. The first care of the administration will therefore be to provide money enough for the proposed pumping plant, after which the roads will get the rest.

The building of these roads is a first step in that broad way of progress which Hawaii is entering, and which will lead to a prosperity resting on better foundations than the old.

THE GERMAN WAY.

While the matter of improving the jury system is under discussion, it may be well to ascertain its working in other countries. An American lawyer, who recently visited Germany on business connected with his profession, states in the *Washington Star* that while there he was much interested in its jury system. "It is impossible," he said, "for a German jury to be hung as is so often the case with similar bodies in this country. Under our plan one ignorant or perverse man can nullify the efforts of eleven intelligent and upright citizens if he wishes to do so. In King William's domain, however, such a thing is impossible. Take, for instance, a criminal case in a German court. If, after consultation, the jury stands six to six for and against the prisoner he is acquitted. If seven jurymen believe him guilty and five are equally sure of his innocence his fate is decided by the judge who has presided over the case. If, however, eight of the jury decide that the accused is guilty it amounts to a conviction. It is a simple and fair solution of the jury problem, and something of the same sort is badly needed in the United States."

SHALL THE COUNCILS LEGISLATE?

(From Thursday's Daily.)

There is no color whatever for the intimation made by a royalist paper that the *ADVERTISER* has shown any "feverish haste" to have the Advisory Council grant any electric railway franchise. We have simply drawn attention to the fact that the building of a road in Honolulu will give much needed employment to a considerable number of workmen, and that the sooner the opportunity to get such employment is given, the better. This is a fact which will be disputed by no one. We have also stated that the ordinary objection to any legislation by the Councils does not apply with the same force to the electric railway franchise, because that is a purely municipal matter.

Our position is perfectly simple and we are ready to state it with categorical distinctness. It is as follows: The Councils should in general avoid all unnecessary legislation. The franchise, however, offers a possible exception because it concerns Honolulu almost solely. The sense of the community upon any bill brought in, can be taken through the newspapers and the various political organizations almost as well as by a formal vote. If there prove to be no serious opposition from any of the directions indicated to the granting of a franchise to either of the rival applicants it may be done by the Councils without waiting for the Legislatures. On the other hand, if serious objections should be made, the matter ought to be left, as stated in yesterday's *ADVERTISER*, to the duly elected representatives of the people. We believe this to be a practical solution of the matter, equally consonant with political theory and common sense.

Upon the question of which of the applicants should be preferred the *ADVERTISER* has expressed itself unequivocally from the first. Other things being equal, the preference should be given to the home company and home capital. If the local organizers have the money to build a good road, they ought to get the franchise, and they will get it. Their rivals, in that case, will simply stand aside. On the other hand, if the home promoters neither have the money nor know where it is to be had, it would be very foolish to sacrifice the present certainty of a great public improvement to any desire to give them a chance to make some money. From our knowledge of the temper of local investors, we deem it as likely that the fossiliferous idols out at the Kamehameha Museum have put their names down for something handsome, as it is that any Honolulu capitalists have agreed to subscribe a half-million to build this road. If either the idols or our business men have promised anything, let the public know it, and Mr. Ballantyne will

probably withdraw and leave them a clear field.

A GOOD MAN NEEDED.

It is important that the greatest care be taken in the selection of a man to fill the post of Superintendent of the Insane Asylum. The position requires intelligence and reliability, and above all a man of humane and kindly feeling. The power over others entrusted to the managers of Prisons and Insane Asylums is immense, and is capable of immense abuse. Both can be harsh, tyrannical and arbitrary, without much danger of interference or detection. One does not need to have steeped oneself in Charles Reade's novels to have a keen sense of these facts.

There is no more striking evidence of the humanitarian spirit of the Nineteenth Century than the great reforms which it has achieved in the management of Insane Asylums and Prisons. The lunatic used to be treated like the criminal, and criminals were treated as though there were no hope of their reformation and no degrees in the moral turpitude of their crimes. Modern psychology has taught the falsity of such ideas, and the modern conscience rejects them with horror. In prisons of the best sort nowadays the interest of the prisoner is not totally suppressed in the supposed interest of society. His own welfare is constantly kept in view. In insane asylums of the same sort it is remembered that the lunatic is sick and unfortunate, and he is pitied and cared for as such.

All prisons and asylums, however, are not of the best sort. There are still wrongs to be remedied, and abuses to be corrected. Fortunately the local insane asylum has witnessed a radical improvement in the past few years. The physician in charge is a kind hearted as well as a competent man, and with a thoroughly humane superintendent, there is no reason why the work of improvement should not continue.

A TELEGRAM from Washington, bearing date of August 9th, states that President Cleveland has recognized the Hawaiian Republic. There does not seem to be any reason to doubt the substantial correctness of this intelligence. The war between China and Japan continues, but no general engagement seems to have been fought, either by land or sea.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—While reading my paper of a recent date, I happened on a racy letter from your Kohala correspondent, in which he informs the public (myself included), that "Mr. H. Kempster will shortly assume the duties of head luna on Halawa plantation."

The above statement is not true and I take this opportunity of refuting it. The manager of the above plantation does not court secrecy in connection with plantation matters. However, when the Kohala correspondent has anything to say about our doings, we shall expect him to state facts, and not absurd or hearsay rumors.

In order to be a guide to our ambitious correspondent whoever he may be, let me suggest to him that he keep the following lines before him when he rushes into print:

If wisdom's ways you wisely seek,
Two things observe with care:
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.
T. S. W.
Kohala, Hawaii, Aug. 20, '94.

Kenneth Bazemore had the good fortune to receive a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when three members of his family were sick with dysentery. This one small bottle cured them all and he had some left which he gave to Geo. W. Baker, a prominent merchant of the place, Lewiston, N. C., and it cured him of the same complaint. When troubled with dysentery, diarrhoea, colic or cholera morbus, give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result. The praise that naturally follows its introduction and use has made it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all Dealers, BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents or H. I.

THE REPUBLIC IS RECOGNIZED.

(Continued from page 1.)

terms of imprisonment varying from two to twenty years.

Religious Riots.

OTTAWA, August 8.—French Catholics in Quebec attacked and wrecked the Baptist and Anglican missions, owing to attempts at proselytizing. The Baptists barely escaped with their lives.

The Canadian Service.

LONDON, August 1.—The prospectus of Messrs. Huddart, Parker & Co.'s scheme will shortly be issued with a capital of about two millions sterling. The Shaw, Savill & Albion Company's steamer *Arawa* remains in the Australian-Canada trade owing to the mishap to the *Miwera*.

The Pacific Cable.

OTTAWA, August 7.—Canada is inviting tenders for laying and maintaining a Pacific cable, receivable on November 1st.

Canada invites tenders for seven cable routes through the Pacific, in order to obtain the fullest information on the subject.

Sir George Grey.

LONDON, August 3.—Sir Geo. Grey says it is essential before the federation of the Empire can be accomplished that Great Britain should abandon the right of appointing Colonial Governors and abolish nominee councils.

The Wellman Expedition.

LONDON, August 3.—W. Wellman's vessel in the Arctic expedition was crushed in the ice, but the crew were saved.

LONDON, August 3.—In making their escape from the ice Mr. Wellman and his companions partly rowed and partly carried their boat two hundred and fifty miles in four weeks, reaching Spitzbergen at last, frost-bitten and almost without food.

Canada and Australia.

LONDON, August 6.—The Ottawa correspondent of the Times says that the trade between Canada and Australia is developing in a wonderful manner. The last steamer which sailed from Vancouver had to leave behind hundreds of tons of cargo, for which she was unable to find room.

A Polar Expedition.

LONDON, August 6.—The Polar expedition, under charge of Mr. F. G. Jackson, F. R. G. S., has started from Archangel.

The Turpin Machine Gun.

PARIS, August 6.—A committee of experts has reported adversely on M. Turpin's new machine gun.

The Kaiser and the Queen.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The World says that the Kaiser is endeavoring to persuade the Queen to visit Potsdam next Spring.

BERLIN, August 6.—The Emperor William has left Wilhelmshaven for Cows.

Russia and Bulgaria.

LONDON, August 8.—The Daily Chronicle's Vienna correspondent says that it is expected the Czar will shortly recognize Prince Ferdinand as the legitimate ruler of Bulgaria.

Mr. Hogan, M.P.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Mr. Hogan, M.P., sails for Australia via Canada on Aug. 16th, for the purpose of writing a book which he intends to call "Australia Re-visited."

His Extradition Granted.

BUENOS AYRES, August 9.—The Federal Judge at Salta has granted the extradition of Jabez Balfour.

British Trade.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Imports for the past month decreased £1,447,000, and exports £1,252,000.

A Flying Machine.

LONDON, August 3.—The Maxim flying machine was tried at Bexlaw, in Kent, today, the machine flying fully 500 yards.

A Lamp Exploded.

Presence of mind on the part of the barkeeper, and prompt assistance rendered by several outsiders, prevented what might have been a serious fire last night. The lamps had been lit in the room over the Pacific Saloon and a strong gust of wind caused one of the lamps to explode. The blaze was seen from the opposite side of Nuuanu street and an alarm was turned in. In the meantime the barkeeper and others rushed upstairs and smothered the flames with a billiard table cover. The damage done will not exceed \$30.

In Samoa.

Funny war
In Samoa.
Pop—bang
Never kill;
Only think
Belly fill.
Hush—fie—
It is said,
One's scart
Others afraid;
Fire away
Once a week,
Then play
Hide and seek;
Shoot high
Don't hit;
Oh! my,
Let's quit.
Settle up,
Heart sore;
Funny war
In Samoa.
—*Samoa Times.*

In order to introduce Chamberlain's Cough Remedy here we sold several dozen bottles on strite guarantee and have found every bottle did good service. We have used it ourselves and think it superior to any other. W. I. MOWREY, Jarvisville, W. V. For sale by all Dealers, BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

August 23, 1894.

It looks very much as though the perpetrator of the numerous robberies in Honolulu had come to grief. If the finding of the stolen goods in the house of the man charged with the crime is an indication of guilt the police have the right man in the right place. It is astonishing how, after a long career of crime, a man will be brought up with a round turn through his efforts to bag some small game. The plunder found seems to have been sufficient on which to realize enough money to take the fellow out of the country in good style but he evidently felt that the picking was safer here than elsewhere. If he has the luck that another prisoner had, in agreeing to leave the country rather than go to prison he will probably be very well satisfied. While the Islands are very well rid of such characters, deporting is not punishment to fit the crime. Nor does the sending of a man to prison deprive the city of his society except for a time; a better plan would be to pardon and deport him before his sentence expires; justice would be fairly well satisfied because the city would not only have an addition to its working force for awhile but would ultimately be free of at least one bad character.

We desire to call the attention of painters to our improved burners for removing old paint. You've probably used one of the old sort that blistered the fingers every time you used it and decided to do the work in future with a jack knife. The kind we are selling have the very latest improvements which commend it to men whose hands are not made of metal.

The lot of hanging lamps delayed by the strike in the United States reached us the other day in good order and are ready to be delivered to you any time. They are in late designs and have the best burners in the world. We merely mention the arrival of the goods, it is not necessary to go into details as to their make-up, the people of Honolulu recognize this store as the headquarters of lamp goods and here it is they come when they want to buy. Other people keep lamps—we sell them.

Frequent inquiries for rakes other than conventional in style prompted us to place an order with our San Francisco agents for something that will cover more ground and take up the smallest sprigs and leaves without tearing the grass. We have a half dozen different patterns any one of which will give satisfaction.

There's not enough water now to flow through the pipes much less turn a sprinkler. Realizing that it is a good time to advertise an article when the demand for it is not great, we call attention to an assortment of sprinklers received last week. In addition to the regular three legged kind there are some you stick in the ground and the water passing through an opening turns a whirling that throws a spray over fifteen feet of grass. These are good sprinklers and effective enough for any one.

When the sun is hottest our thoughts dwell upon ice cream as a means of "cooling off." The "Gem" freezer is one of the best because it requires so little time to do the work; twenty minutes from the time the cream goes in the can it is frozen hard enough to serve. The "White Mountain" freezer, which has for a long time been considered the Standard in this line of goods, has a place with us and there is very little difference between it and the "Gem" except in price. The latter goes to you for less money and gives as good satisfaction—try a Gem.

Ice Chests and Refrigerators go hand in hand with Ice Cream Freezers so we mention them at the same time.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,
307
FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

More trouble in Samoa.
Fans have been provided for the jury in the Circuit Court.
St. Louis College will reopen on Tuesday, the 4th of September.
Judge Cooper has granted a decree of divorce to Henri G. McGrew.
A few copies of the ADVERTISER of January 18, 1894, are wanted at this office.
J. J. Williams was presented with a new baby the other day: It is a girl.
The Kawaihahoa Seminary will commence the school term on September 3d.
Several heavy sales of surcharged stamps have been made during the past few days.
The Hawaiian Hardware Company make a specialty of selling garden hose that does not wear out.
James Gibbs was fined \$100 yesterday for selling liquor on a Sunday. His attorney noted an appeal.
The Heaiau Boat Club will give a dance in the near future, for the purpose of raising money for a new boathouse.
The Minister of the Interior and the Attorney-General presented the reports of their departments to the Councils yesterday.
The Hawaiian Hardware Company has an interesting column this morning, all about burglaries and ice cream freezers.
The chances are that there will be a celebration tonight over the news that President Cleveland has recognized the Republic.
Captain Rooke, of the British cruiser Champion, called on the Government yesterday, previous to the departure of his vessel.
The Hobron Drug Company has made many improvements in their store and stock, and is catching the trade by its cut in prices.
The Auckland Herald is publishing a serial story entitled "Two Gentlemen of Hawaii." It was first printed in the New York Ledger.
The fortune of the late Mrs. Kahai is estimated to be worth about \$50,000. Most of the estate is left to Eliza Baker, a niece of the dead woman.
The Mariposa remained at Apia for twenty-two hours discharging and taking on freight. This fact accounts for her delay in reaching this port.
It is said that Gardiner Wilder, now Deputy Attorney-General, will be appointed Circuit Judge on Hawaii when Judge Austin's commission expires.
Mrs. Thirde will lecture on "Theosophy and Evolution" this evening, at the Theosophical hall on Nuuanu street. The lecture will begin at 8 o'clock.
The passengers on the Mariposa carried out a sports programme on the voyage up. They called themselves "The Very Amateur Athletic Association, Limited."
The Executive Council has been busy lately, preparing a set of rules and regulations for the coming election, which will probably take place on Monday, October 29th.
Miss Ide, daughter of Chief Justice Ide of Samoa, was a passenger on the Mariposa. During the vessel's stay in port last night Miss Ide was entertained by Mrs. President Dole.
Contractor Feek is expected on the Arawa. He will bring all his material of construction, including horses, scrapers, and everything needful to push the railroad extension rapidly.
Four cars loaded with coal jumped the track yesterday at a way station on the line of the Oahu Railroad. The mishap did not interfere with the regular traffic to any great extent.
An American paper calls John Cummins, "John Cummins Kala-kaua," another paper calls him just plain "John Cummins." The telegraph wires change names somewhat at times.
Company D has not yet covered the \$100 forfeit put up by Company E, and the latter company has lost all hope of winning anything in next Saturday's match, except the prize gun.
This is the last day of the sittings of the Board of Registration and Examination for the country districts of Oahu. The members of the Boards will probably return from Waialua tomorrow.

COUNCILS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Loan Appropriation Bill Passes Second Reading.
NEW SCHOOLHOUSES TO BE BUILT.
Considerable Discussion as to the Location of the New Fishmarket—The Councils Wish it Located at the Same Place as the Old One—Electric Road.
The Councils of the Republic were called to order by Chairman Wilder yesterday afternoon. There were present Ministers Hatch, King, Damon and Smith and Councillors Brown, Ena, Allen, Smith, Nott, Mendonca, Bolte, Waterhouse, McCandless and Emmeluth.
Arthur Wilder was appointed secretary pro tem, Dr. Rodgers being absent.
The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with. Minister Damon presented the regular weekly finance statement which was received and placed on file.
The Loan Appropriation Act was taken up for second reading.
Councillor Allen asked if there was any money to finish the bridges in Hanalei. He had been there recently and had been told that there was no money.
Minister Damon said that the Executive had followed the policy of using borrowed money for new improvements and not for repairs, money for the latter coming out of the current fund.
Mr. Ena moved that the appropriation for the beach road to Waikiki be increased from \$5000 to \$7500. Carried.
Mr. Damon asked the insertion of the sum of \$27,255 for the erection of new school houses, and cottages for teachers, which were greatly needed. A number of these schools were at a distance, and the slight extra cost was necessary on account of the distance lumber would have to be carried.
The item was inserted.
Mr. Waterhouse moved that the item of \$25,000 for the new fish market be stricken out, and an appropriation made for repairs on the old fish market.
Minister Smith was not in favor of the motion. We needed a new market. He had very little sympathy with the idea of insisting that the market be at the water's edge. The present location of the new market might not be the best, but a new one was needed, and at once. The old market is in a deplorable condition and it is impossible to keep it in proper order. Whether the new building is to be kept where it is or moved, there should be something done at once, and he saw no reason why action should not be taken.
Mr. Brown believed in having a new fish market, but not where it is now. The property is altogether too valuable, and the market should be on the other side of town. He would vote against the item, unless it was understood that the market was to be moved.
Mr. Emmeluth thought the Executive should tell what they intended to do with this \$25,000.
Mr. Ena did not believe that the item should be stricken out. He would move to use the money in erecting a new market where the present market stands.
Mr. D. B. Smith asked whether the Government owned the land where the old market is, and was told it did.
Mr. Waterhouse said that Mr. Ena had expressed his idea and withdrew his motion to strike out.
Mr. Emmeluth thought the proposition should be submitted by the Executive. He did not want to be bulldozed, and would want a week's time to think over it.
Minister Damon said that the Hawaii roads and the pumping plant were all that the Government could handle at present. When these were paid for, they would probably see their way clear to building the new market.
Mr. Ena's amendment was carried.
Mr. Waterhouse asked if the appropriation of \$12,000 would be enough for the new water works plant.
Minister Damon said it would.
Mr. Emmeluth wanted to know what the \$15,000 for water at Waikuku was for. He understood that there was enough pipe lying on the beach at Kahului to pipe all Honolulu.
Minister Damon said that pipe belonged to the district of Waikuku, and could not very well be used for other purposes.
Mr. Brown thought that an improvement should be made on the Pali road. He moved the insertion of an item of \$30,000 for such improvement. This item had been introduced in many Legislatures, but had always been killed, and he thought the Republic should take hold of it.
Minister Smith thought that the Hawaii roads needed repairing more than the Pali road, especially as there was a prospect of the railroad being built around the island.
Mr. Ena thought that, with the present facilities furnished by the Inter Island Steamship Company, it was not necessary to introduce such an item. [Laughter].
Mr. Brown withdrew his motion, saying he would wait until the third reading of the bill.
The word "councils" in the third section was changed to "legislature."
The bill passed its second reading.
The bill permitting foreign vessels to carry passengers between islands lying to the northwest of Hawaii passed its second reading.
Minister Hatch said that, in the matter of granting the franchises for building an electric road in Honolulu, and a railroad for Hawaii was the order of the day.
Minister Smith said there had been considerable thought over whether

this matter should be referred to the Legislature. The President was not here, and he thought the matter should go over until next week. The question of the merits of the cases was not under consideration; it was only whether it was proper for the Councils to take up. Some thought that the two matters were different, as the other islands were not especially interested in an electric road here.
Minister Hatch said that the salient points of the charter asked for were as follows: The road is to be called the Honolulu Electric Railroad Company, and the company would build itself to build and equip a first-class electric road, at an estimated cost of \$500,000. The road is to extend to the Pali, and over other streets not occupied by the present Tramways Company, and will have a total length of about fifteen miles. A majority of the directors are to be residents of the islands.
Mr. Emmeluth thought it would be desirable to further all such things, provided that it was intended to go to work at once. But if it was intended to make the matter a speculation he was against it.
Minister Damon, though he would cordially help such a franchise through, yet he thought it was their duty to leave these things to the Legislature. No new business should be done until the Legislature meets. If we are to relieve it of all its duties, that was another matter. He wanted to see this Government a success, and it never would be a success until the people had a hand in it.
Mr. Waterhouse thought there was no one who wished to see an electric road here more than he, but he felt as the Minister of Finance did, that the matter be left to the Legislature.
Mr. Brown thought the matter should be laid over, unless we could be sure that work would be commenced in three months, and finished in a certain time.
Minister Hatch said he understood that such assurances could be given.
Mr. Brown said if that was the case, he thought the matter could be taken up and considered by the Councils.
Mr. Ena thought with Minister Damon.
Minister Smith said that it was claimed by the parties who asked the franchise that work would commence at once, and that about \$150,000 would be expended in this community. It was a municipal affair and did not affect the other islands.
Minister Damon said he understood that the charter demanded that the Government should guarantee interest on the bonds. If this was the case it should be thoroughly sifted by the Legislature.
Minister Smith said that Minister Damon was in error, as the proposal did not call for any guarantee or other assistance from the Council or Legislature.
An adjournment was then taken.

PERSONALS.
The Marshal goes to Hilo this afternoon.
President Dole left for Molokai Tuesday.
It is said that Dr. B. F. Day has been appointed Port Physician.
Dr. C. M. Hyde was a passenger in the Claudine Tuesday.
Miss Juliet Smith returned home on the Mikabala Tuesday.
Gorham D. Gilman and Mrs. Gilman left on the Mariposa last night.
President Dole is expected to arrive on Sunday morning on the Claudine.
Mrs. Captain Cochrane is booked to leave for San Francisco on the Mariposa.
Port Surveyor Sanders and Charles Horwill were outgoing passengers last night.
John Wilder has been confined to his home for some days with a severe attack of illness.
James F. Morgan and F. B. McStocker left for Hawaii Tuesday to inspect coffee lands.
Professor Adelstein is in town again, after a visit of several weeks at Hilo and the Volcano.
Mrs. C. H. Eldredge and Miss Edith Eldredge will leave in the S. N. Castle for an extended trip to the Coast.
The engagement of Miss Atkinson and Lieutenant Gibbons is announced. The wedding will probably take place next Spring.
Mrs. M. A. Mesick and Miss Mesick, who have been visiting Mrs. Corwell for some time, leave for their home on the Mariposa.
Major J. H. Wodehouse and family intend moving to Maui soon, there to remain until Spring, when they will leave for England. Major Wodehouse does not wish to risk the rigors of an English winter.

Professor Bradley's Concert.
Professor Bradley's cello concert will be given at Kawaihahoa Church shortly. Miss Grace Richards will then make her first public appearance in Honolulu. The following well-known ladies will assist in solo and concerted pieces: Mrs. J. T. Lewis, Miss Gertrude Severance, Mrs. J. F. Brown, Miss May Atkinson and others. Besides playing the cello of which instrument he is a master Professor Bradley will play one of his own compositions on the piano. The concert promises to be an excellent one.
Bystander (to owner of rather scraggy-looking horse) — "I say, man, what d'ye feed yer horse on?" Street Arab — "Wy, sir, 'e feeds it on barrels; don't ye see the 'oops a-sticking hout?"

SHELLED BY WAR SHIPS.

The Samoan Rebel Stronghold is Completely Destroyed.
TREMENDOUS LOSS OF INSURGENTS.
The English and German War Ships Throw Shells in the Rebel Camp for Half an Hour and the Government Troops Then Complete the Work.
The following account of the recent trouble in Samoa is from advance proofs of the Apia Times. The Mariposa left Samoa Thursday and the Times is issued Saturday:
It cannot be said that the week just ended has been barren, so far as the Samoan troubles are concerned. Last week the residents of Apia were filled with expectancy, owing to the many and varied rumors which had been in circulation for some days previous. Fortunately we were enabled to state with accuracy the contemplated movements of the warships. Just after publication the news reached Apia that the Savaii people, who are ostensibly supporting the Government had patched up their quarrel with the Aana rebels and were about to return to their Savaiian homes. Since then it is asserted that some of them have done so, but the great majority still remain in Aana (at Falelatai) and, as the rebels still remain in camp, with every appearance of fighting, if attacked. However, to return to the movements of the warships and Government forces at Apia. On Friday last, the 10th, notice was sent to the rebels who held Lutuanuu that they were required to disperse and go to their homes; that on the following morning at 9 o'clock their position would be shelled. They were also warned that if they again congregated with warlike intent, and erected fortifications that they would be shelled without further warning. They were evidently impressed with the warning as the main body cleared out during the same evening, leaving a small party to set fire to the huts within the ports. Before leaving Lutuanuu and its vicinity the rebel party destroyed all the breadfruit trees which were growing at or near the dwellings of the royalists who reside (when at home) at that place. At daybreak on Saturday morning it was seen that the huts with the fort had been fired. Punctually at 9 o'clock THE FIRST SHELL WAS FIRED, and for forty minutes the Curacoa and Bussard pitched shells into and around the now deserted port. The Curacoa was firing from about 1400 yards distant, while the Bussard must have been about 3000 yards from the fort. Some fairly good shooting was done by both vessels. After having fired about fifty shells, both vessels blew their sirens, which was the preconcerted signal for the Government troops to advance. No time was lost by them, and almost immediately about six hundred men were on the way. Some caution was observed on entering the outskirts of the rebel fortress, but it was soon apparent that no occupants remained. For some unexplained reason possession was not taken of the fort, and for all we know it still remains unoccupied. The Government party moved on toward Saluafata, and our special correspondent made an inspection of the famous stronghold of Lutuanuu, which is certainly impregnable to any ordinary force. It was seen that but little damage had been done by the bombardment; in fact it was generally computed that a half day's labor would restore the fort, of course with the exception of the houses burnt by the rebels, to its original state. After the vessels had completed the bombardment they proceeded toward Saluafata, which place was the goal of the Government troops. It has since transpired that some advice was given to the rebels which caused them to believe that there was not any intention on the part of the commanders of the warships to fire with the purpose of injuring them, and this pernicious advice caused them to take up a position near Lufiufu, and there the Government troops encountered them upon Sunday morning. Some of the King's party were about to remove or destroy a boat when they were fired upon. Two of their number were killed, one of whom was decapitated while the other lost his ear.
A great deal of firing took place throughout Sunday with, however, but slight injury on either side. It became apparent on that night and the following day that the position which the King's forces occupied was a disadvantageous one, they being practically surrounded by the rebels, who, being in possession of almost the whole of the surrounding high ground, were enabled to fire down upon their enemies.
About 9 o'clock on Monday the warships again shelled the rebel position. Upon discontinuing firing, the Government troops advanced and took possession of a fort which the rebels had vacated. They had scarcely done so before they were attacked from another fort, when they lost three men, and had a number wounded. Desultory firing took place throughout Monday, and in the evening the Curacoa sent some more shells amongst the rebels which were effective, resulting in killing and wounding a large number. At this stage the rebels had apparently sufficient, as they sent aboard the warship suing for peace. Their chiefs were ordered to come on board on Tuesday, which they did, and made a complete submission to Malletto. They promised to return to their homes, pay taxes and give up 100 rifles. The King expressed himself satisfied with the sub-

mission made, and the Curacoa left for Apia. About midnight on Monday the Bussard signalled that Tamasese and 400 Aana men had joined the rebels, and had attacked the King's party. The Bussard could be heard firing through the night. At 9 o'clock on Wednesday the Curacoa left for the scene of action for the purpose of again shelling the rebels.
BY AN EYE-WITNESS.
The Expedition Against the Atuans As Seen from H. B. M. S. Curacoa.
At the urgent request of the King it was arranged on the 9th inst. that an attack should be made on the rebel position at Lutuanuu. A notification to this effect was sent to the Atuan rebels and also to the King's forces. The plan of campaign was that at 9 a. m. on the 11th the Curacoa and Bussard should shell the rebel stronghold, and, at a given signal, the loyal forces should advance and occupy it, and then completely destroy the forts by fire; after which, under cover from the guns of the warships, Malletto's warriors should advance on Saluafata.
On the 10th inst. H. B. M. S. Curacoa left Apia at 2 p. m., followed closely by H. L. G. M. S. Bussard, and shortly afterward anchored at Vaitele. In the meanwhile H. B. M. S. Falke proceeded to Solosolo from that place. Before we entered Vaitele a boat manned by Atuans, flying a white flag of truce, and conveying the rebel chief Muliuf, came alongside the Curacoa for a parley, which, however, was of short duration. He said they would vacate the rebel position if the King's men would leave their fort. He was told that shortly after 9 a. m. the next day they would have to leave whether they liked it or not.
On the morning of the 11th at 7 a. m. the rebels took the initiative and set fire to their position on the ridge at Lutuanuu and retreated on Saluafata. Nevertheless, carrying out the original intention, the Curacoa weighed anchor from Vaitele and anchored off the rebel position close to Laulili, and at 9 a. m. opened fire with shell from her heavy guns on the now smouldering ruins of the forts. After an hour of this signal was made, by sounding the steam siren, for the King's troops to advance. The Bussard, from her position at Vaitele, had also dropped a few shells into Lutuanuu; she also weighed anchor and proceeded to Saluafata.
It had been arranged that the Falke should destroy a fort in the neighborhood of Solosolo, but it had apparently been deserted and is now so overgrown as not to be distinguished from seaward. She was sent on to Apia to protect the foreign settlement.
The Curacoa steamed slowly along; the King's men, as it were, marched with her. It was noticed that they burnt a house or two along the line of march, for some reason or another leaving others in the same vicinity untouched. Before sunset Saluafata was reached, the Curacoa and Bussard at anchor and the King's people occupying the houses which were deserted by the Atuans.
Throughout the whole of Sunday (12th) there was rifle firing to be heard on shore at intervals. The rebels killed two of the King's men and took their heads, and in the evening a man with a bullet in his arm was brought off to the Curacoa for treatment, one Tulafoa, well-known to the polo players as a provider of ponies.
King Malletto paid a visit to the Curacoa on Sunday afternoon, and a consultation was held in which Captain Scheder of the Bussard joined and it was decided to attack the rebel position at Lufiufu next day, and so passed the opening day of the shooting season.
At 8 a. m. on the 13th the Curacoa and Bussard left Saluafata for Lufiufu, where the rebels had a stronghold; they were given notice that the ships would attack their position the day before, so when we opened fire at 9 a. m., no doubt those of Atua were well clear of the fire from the heavy guns. The position was difficult to discern from the seaward but a man was sent to the Curacoa to point it out. It is not far from the missionary house of the Rev. Carne, and it was of course, to avoid doing any injury to him or his establishment. After an hour, during which some well-directed shells had been placed, the firing ceased; the warships sounded their steam sirens as a signal for the King's troops to advance, and the Bussard went on to Falila to keep a look-out in that direction, also to seize any boats of the rebels that might have been stowed away there for safe custody. Very soon heavy rifle firing was heard on shore and a chief came off to say that the rebels had got a strong position inside an old fort close to the beach, so the Curacoa planted a few more shells just over this fort with the object of scaring them out of it. Unfortunately one of these projectiles exploded in the roof of a building behind the fort and this which turned out to be the mission church—was soon in flames, but on these occasions churches, like other buildings, have to take their chance.
During the forenoon five wounded men of the King's party were brought alongside the Curacoa for treatment, all wounded by bullets in the lower regions, two dangerously. These five, and the man wounded yesterday, were removed by their friends later on in the day and conveyed by boat to Apia. The Curacoa left Lufiufu at 3 p. m. for Saluafata; it had been reported that a body of rebels had occupied a position in a clearing on the rising ground at that anchorage. From Lufiufu to Saluafata is only a half hour just outside the reef, and soon the ship's guns were again sending shell into the rebel territory. There were some Atuans about, for they quickly descended to the beach, and were received by some wily Tuasasagas hidden behind a bit of a wall, but with no apparent result. Before the day was out the rebels appeared to have had enough of it, for a letter was sent to Captain Gibson to say that they desired peace, and were willing to do anything that was asked of them. They were told to send off four chiefs next day to submit to the King, and both sides were informed that hostilities had ceased.
The Bussard signalled by flashing her search light to the Falke at Apia to ask the Consuls to come to Saluafata.

On the 14th the King came on board the Curacoa in the forenoon. A boat was sent into Lufiufu to bring off the chiefs. The captain of the Bussard came on board, and, after a long parley, the chiefs submitted as required to Malletto; the terms of the submission will, no doubt, be promulgated in due course.
The Consuls did not appear on the scene.
The King's party will return to their homes at once.
Dr. Austen, of the Curacoa, is left behind in Lufiufu to attend to the wounded Atuans.
So far as can be ascertained up to this time the loss on the King's side has been six killed and eight wounded. Among the killed is the son of the well-known chief Suatele. Several of the wounded are likely to die from the effects of their injuries. The loss on the rebel side could not be authentically ascertained, but is known to be considerable. One shell killed four and dangerously wounded nine others.
From a naval officer's point of view this sort of thing is not warfare; it cannot even be dignified by the name of fighting; these big grown up children should not be allowed to carry about dangerous weapons and ammunition, the use of which they have but the faintest idea of, beyond blazing away at random at foes they cannot see; and if they do, are so excited they fire into the air; they fill the same air with their war cries which are somewhat musical, but not at all in accordance with their deeds of valor, and the way both sides can run is most amusing. They ought to settle their quarrels with their fists, they would then all soon be friends.

GOOD FOR GROVER.
A Dispatch Says That He Has Recognized the New Republic.
Every one about town last night, with the exception of a few disconsolate royalists, was in a happy frame of mind when the Mariposa brought the news that the Hawaiian Republic had been recognized by President Cleveland. The news spread rapidly, and it was the sole topic of conversation on the streets. The dispatch appears elsewhere in this issue.
When the people learned of the action of the United States, some enthusiast started a story to the effect that England had sent its official recognition also. The officers on board of the Champion knew nothing of the story, and in fact nobody could be found who did. The rumor had it that a dispatch reached Auckland just prior to the Mariposa's sailing. Purser Smith stated last night that as far as he knew there was no truth in the rumor.
GIVEN SIX MONTHS.
Coulter is Found Guilty of Having Stolen Goods in His Possession.
W. H. Coulter was sentenced to six months on the reef yesterday on a charge of having stolen goods in his possession. The prosecution placed witnesses on the stand who related how the box containing the jewelry was found. Detective Larsen related how he found the clothes and other effects.
Coulter took the stand in his own behalf and denied that he had stolen anything, and claimed that the articles found in his valise were placed there by enemies, and as for the box he had never seen it outside of the Courtroom. Under cross-examination he admitted that he had worked but two months since February. Coulter conducted his own defense. The case of highway robbery against him will come up on next Monday.

THE HYACINTH ARRIVES.
Her Officers Confirm the Report About Recognition of Republic.
H. B. M. S. Hyacinth, Captain May, arrived this morning, 13 days from Victoria, B. C. The vessel is well known here; she was in port during April, 1893. Captain May expects to remain in port for about two months, and will then be relieved by the flagship Royal Arthur. The Champion will leave for Esquimaux tomorrow afternoon (Saturday) at 4 o'clock.
The officers of the Hyacinth confirm the report that the United States has recognized the Hawaiian Republic.
A Steward's Suicide.
A steward named Chalk, who had been employed on the steamship Mariposa for some time past, jumped overboard while the vessel was lying at Apia, and was drowned. Several men in the steward's department stated that Chalk had been drinking heavily, and while in a drunken state he committed suicide as above stated.
Poets are born, not made; which perhaps explains the numerousness of the species.
The Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month. Delivered by Carrier

HAWAII FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Mr. Gorham D. Gilman Talks of His Experiences.

THE CHANGES OF HALF A CENTURY.

The Astonishment of the Store Keepers When They Woke Up One Morning and Found That Some One Had Had the Audacity to Cut Prices.

Mr. Gorham D. Gilman gave a short—too short—lecture at the Y. M. C. A. Hall last Tuesday. His subject was "Hawaii as it was and is."

The lecture was not intended to be a specially connected one. The speaker simply gave his reminiscences as they occurred to him. He was introduced by C. B. Ripley, and said, in part:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Accepting the invitation of my friend Mr. Corbett to chat a while with you gives me great pleasure for several reasons. I am permitted to run back over fifty years of my life since I landed here. The good ship in which I came rounded Diamond Head in May, 1841. We had to lay outside until morning, when a whaleboat came out to meet



GORHAM D. GILMAN. (From a Photograph.)

us. The people, the language, everything was new to us. One of the persons in the boat was Steven Reynolds, who acted as pilot, and was well known to all old residents. The mother of the President of the Republic was one of the ladies who saw these almost naked men in the boat, and they all flew to their cabins, wondering if these uncouth men were those among whom their lives were to be spent.

When we landed, it was a strange sight that met our view, and yet it is in some ways the same today. We heard the same sweet word that is still in use—aloha—the word that expresses as much to all who have lived in these islands.

My business, a clerk in the store of Lord & Co., brought me much in contact with the natives, and I had to learn the language. While doing this, I had some curious experiences. I remember one day asking an old native to get me a book, and he told his boy to go and find it. The boy moved slowly, and the father ripped out a regular sailor's oath. This made the boy move much more quickly. I asked him what he meant by using such language, and he said it was haole talk. When I asked him if he knew the meaning of the words he had used, he said they meant "hurry up." He had noticed that when the captain of a ship swore at his sailors, they moved faster, and formed his opinion from this.

In these days, our methods of selling were different from what they are now. We sold one yard of silk for a dollar, two yards of turkey red for the same amount, three yards of calico, and four yards of brown cotton cloth. This was the universal price, and you can imagine our surprise when we woke up one morning and found an Englishman selling six yards of cloth for a dollar. The merchants were disgusted at the innovation, banded together, and decided to drive him out of town. But they didn't and he thrived.

The fish market in those days, was simply a lot of lanai, covered with leaves. Many natives used to come down from the villages with their two calabashes of poi slung over their shoulders. When they sold or traded one, they would not divide the poi that was in the other to make the weight equal, but would put a large stone in the empty calabash.

Every one in those days, had their lookout for a ship. Whenever one was sighted, which was not often, there was great excitement. We didn't get a steamer nearly every week then.

I remember one evening, when the first double quadrille was danced in Honolulu. This was the first time that eight ladies could be found to dance together. It is different now.

There were quite a number of important persons here in those days. I remember one evening, there was a young man leaning up against a fence on Fort street. The English admiral came down the street and saw a sign over the young man's head. It read "Webster." "Are you related to Daniel Webster?" asked the admiral. "Yes, I am his grandfather," said the young man, and he and the admiral were friends for life, because of the ready answer.

There was little or no friction between the races then; each was always ready to help the other. Kamehameha III was a grand illustration of a democratic king. He was a man among men, always dignified, but he loved his people, and he was among those who thought to give Hawaiians an interest in the soil. In his reign was instituted the Land Commission. Any native had only to prove that he

had occupied his kuleana and worked it, and he would have the broad seal of the Aupuni put upon his paper, and the land was his.

About five o'clock every Saturday afternoon we would see a troop of Hawaiians, with the king and queen at their head, every one an Alii, riding down what is now Maunakea street. All the people gave way to them and honored them.

When I came here I was the only white boy of my age in the place. I have seen many changes. I do not see now a well kept-up native house. Nearly all live in the white man's houses, and this shows an advance in civilization. When I came there were 130,000 Hawaiians. Now there are 40,000. What is the future of these people? May it be that the spirit of Christianity may thrive, obliterating politics, and saving the nation.

When, in 1844, the Hawaiian flag was hauled down in Honolulu and the flag of England raised, there was sadness here. When the principal of the royal school opened the doors of his schoolroom he saw that all the royal buttons had been cut from the coats of the boys of the Kamehameha family. When asked why, they said they had lost their country through charges that had been made but could not be substantiated. The day came when the flag was to be taken possession of. The King said his country was gone, but he believed it would be returned. When Admiral Thomas did return the flag, the King spoke the words that have since been the motto of this country—"Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono." (The life of the land is established in righteousness.)

I remember going out on a small vessel one night, and being becalmed between here and Maui for three days and nights. Now you go on your steamships. You go to sleep here and wake up at Maui. These islands have been made a little paradise. As I see the evidences of growth and prosperity, so different from fifty years ago, I can but ask again, what is their future? It must be based on stable government. Two of our former kings have wanted to cede this land to the United States, because they knew there was safety and protection beneath the stars and stripes. The reputation of these little islands is world-wide. God grant that Hawaii may rejuvenate, and take a place among the nations of the earth.

I hope that the time may come when I may visit this land again. Although I am a born American in all my thoughts and theories, yet, equal with my love for America is my love for Hawaii nei. May our Government here be built and conducted on that motto, "Ua mau ke ea, o ka aina i ka pono."

Restoring the Electrocutted.

A few months ago a sensation was created by the assertion of D'Arsonval, the French expert on electro-physiology, that the electric current, as applied to condemned criminals for purposes of electrocution, did not kill, but only suspended the vitality of the subject operated upon. He maintained that all those who had apparently been electrocuted had died, not from the effects of the current, but by the knives of the physicians who made the autopsy, and he dared the American physicians to try to re-suscitate the next criminal who was subject to the death-dealing current. The challenge was discreetly ignored by the authorities interested in this country, but an instance of the restoration of a person apparently electrocuted has just occurred, which can only be taken in the light of an absolute confirmation of M. D'Arsonval's theory. In such cases M. D'Arsonval insists that the same treatment should be tried—with the object of inducing the lungs to recommence their normal respiratory functions as that for restoring the vitality of the apparently drowned. A workman at the St. Denis generating station was putting up a telephone wire. While seated at his bracket he inadvertently touched a wire on the main transmission line, and instantly had 4,500 volts through his body. It was some minutes before the current could be cut off, and it was three-quarters of an hour before he could be got down from the bracket. Artificial respiration was immediately tried. In two hours the man could talk, and he is now apparently none the worse for the accident.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Agricultural Schools in Venezuela.

The Bureau of the American Republics is in receipt of the following recent advices from Venezuela. The government is taking steps looking to the establishment of schools of agriculture throughout the republic, for the purpose of teaching the youth of the country the principles of farming. It appears that the young men of that country are sadly in need of such training. The soil of Venezuela is immensely rich, yet with the present primitive methods employed the results obtained are meager. The raising of wheat will be strongly advocated, also that of horned cattle and other animals.—Ex.

The popular novelists of the day will not starve. Robert Louis Stevenson, it is reported, is asking in England \$10,000 for the serial rights alone of his new story, "The Lord Justice Clerk." Another novelist, Mr. Kipling, has seen his "Jungle Book" sell in England at the rate of 10,000 copies. No-body knows yet how many have been disposed of in America and elsewhere.

Copies of the New York Maritime Register and San Francisco Commercial News and Shipping List are always kept on file at the office of this paper. Masters of vessels and others interested are at liberty to make use of same on application.

A GOOD FIND.

A List of the Jewelry Supposed to Have Been Stolen by Coulter.

Detective Larsen and his men did a good piece of work Tuesday. They discovered, in the house of W. H. Coulter, at Kalia, near Kakaako, a large number of valuables, which are supposed to have been stolen. A number of the articles found have been returned to their owners, but there are many which are unclaimed, and the owners unknown. The following is a list of the things found:

A silver and pearl note book, a silver fillagree card case, a silver and pearl pencil, and a bronze medal, the property of C. A. Brown. A large gold watch with gold job, a large Knight of Pythias emblem, gold, a small Knight of Pythias emblem, gold, and a boar's tusk pin, belonging to George Denison.

One gold pin made of one American five-dollar piece, and two American two-and-a-half pieces with monograms, belonging to Peter High.

A silver watch, a pair of gold sleeve buttons, a gold quartz sleeve button, and a pair of trousers, belonging to C. M. Cooke.

A silver chain ring, a silver smelling bottle, and a pair of sleeve buttons, made of five-dollar pieces, all marked "C. H. J.," also a piece of sleeve buttons marked "C. H. J. Jr."

The following goods are of unknown ownership:

A red cross, lady's, a lady's gold pin, a kukui nut set in silver, a pair of gold sleeve buttons, letter "F," a pair of gold quartz sleeve buttons, a pair of small round sleeve buttons, a pair of small round shirt studs, a leather purse containing old coin, a necklace of white beads, three gold studs set with pearls, a gold combination penholder and pencil, a silver penholder, a silver book mark, a gold pin—lawn tennis bat, three silver bracelets, a bangle bracelet with silver monograms on all the bangles, two silver catseye bracelets, a silver filagree bracelet, a silver chain with old coin, a cross made of crystal set in gold, a very heavy silver wreath, a silver pin bangle marked "Aloha," two double silver hairpins with imitation diamonds, a single hairpin, eagle's claw, two gold hairpins with filagree flowers, a silver dog's head scarf pin, a gray coat and vest, a gray suit of clothes, and a gray hat.

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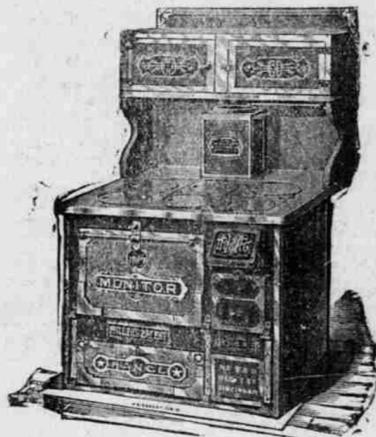


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BOARD OF HEALTH MEETS.

All Government Physicians Except One Ask for Reappointment.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM.

The Committee on Quarantine Makes Some Suggestions Which Will Improve the Facility of the Fumigation of Cargoes—Kaimiloa May be Used.

The Board of Health met Wednesday afternoon, with President Smith in the chair. There were present Messrs. Ena, Lansing and Waterhouse, and Doctors Day, Wood and Howard.

The Committee on Quarantine, Dr. Day and J. J. Waterhouse, Jr., reported as follows:

To Hon. W. O. SMITH, President of Board of Health.

Your Committee on Quarantine and Contagious Diseases, recognizing the inadequacy of the present equipment at the quarantine station to properly disinfect vessels coming from infected ports or with contagious diseases on board, recommend that the Government be requested to take steps to erect an efficient disinfecting plant.

The method at present employed consists in placing eight or ten galvanized iron buckets, each charged with several pounds of brimstone, on the floor of one of the buildings in which the passengers' effects are hung. The brimstone is ignited, the doors closed and the process allowed to take care of itself for six or eight hours, when the doors are opened, men rush in and drag the smouldering buckets out of the building. The effects are then supposed to be clean.

The objections to this method are: 1. Sulphur dioxide is not as efficient as heat for purposes of disinfection.

2. The danger of fire. If a single garment should happen to fall into one of the buckets the whole building and its contents would be destroyed.

3. The relatively small percentage of sulphur dioxide thus obtained.

4. The risk to the individuals from inhaling the irritating sulphur fumes. 5. There is no provision made for the disinfection of vessels and cargoes.

Under the present arrangement the community has very little real protection against invasion from such deadly diseases as small pox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, etc.

What is needed to place the quarantine station on a scientific basis is a hot-air chamber and accessories for disinfecting clothing and dunnage, a sulphur furnace and accessories for fumigating the holds and other inclosed spaces of vessels and the cargoes, and a corrosive sublimate tank for flushing decks, bilges, closets, etc. In short, such a plant as described in the plans and specifications submitted to the Board of Health by the Kensington Iron Works of Philadelphia, with such modifications and alterations as are necessary to adapt them to the conditions present at the quarantine station.

(Signed) F. R. DAY, M.D., J. T. WATERHOUSE, JR. Honolulu, August 22, 1894.

President Smith presented a report from A. W. Keech in the matter of utilizing the old Kaimiloa as a disinfecting station. It was referred to the Committee on Quarantine.

President Smith said he had spoken to Mr. Suhr about the arrival of the Belgic. The latter suggested, if the Belgic arrived under the same conditions as the Rio Janeiro, that it would be a good plan to moor her at the Mail wharf, and to quarantine her there.

President Smith reported that all the Government physicians had asked to be re-appointed, and had taken the oath, except Dr. McKibbin. He sent a letter, saying that he had held his present position for thirty-four years, and that he would take no oath. President Smith said he had seen Dr. McKibbin, and had told him it was not in the option of the Board to reappoint him unless he took the oath of allegiance.

Mr. Lansing moved that all those who asked to be re-commissioned, have their new papers issued to them on the approval of the Minister of the interior. Carried.

President Smith said that Dr. Hatzopoulos had been notified to attend, but was not present.

Dr. Oliver applied for a week's leave of absence. Granted.

Letters were read from Mr. Meyers, the superintendent of the leper settlement. They contain nothing of any special importance, beyond a record of the daily doings of the unfortunates and their needs.

An application from Dr. F. M. Gardner, of Riverside, Cal., for a position as Government physician was read. It was placed on file.

An application from E. H. Requa was read, to be appointed superintendent of the insane asylum. E. C. Aldrich made application for a position as clerk, under the Government.

James Berry renewed his application for the superintendency of the asylum.

JAPANESE ON STRIKE.

Ewa Laborers Refuse to Attend to Their Work.

THEY WANTED LENNOX DISCHARGED.

The Policeman Sits on His Steps All Night with a Shotgun and Keeps the Japanese from Assaulting Him—The Affair is Amicably Settled at Last.

[From Thursday's Daily.]

There was an incipient riot at Ewa plantation yesterday, but by five o'clock it was all settled, and the men will go to work peacefully enough this morning.

The trouble began Tuesday. Five men were taken out of the field, and put to work in the mill, where the hour to quit work is half past five, instead of half past four, as in the field. When half past four came, these five independent gentlemen quit work, and started to go home. When ordered to return, four did so, but the fifth remained obdurate.

The plantation policeman, Lennox, seized the man's effects, including a bottle which had held tea, and forced him to return to the mill. On the way the Japanese said he would go peacefully, and that his strike was over. Lennox then gave him his goods, when the fellow immediately attacked the policeman, striking him on the head with the bottle and breaking the latter. They grappled, and the Japanese was overpowered, but not before he was considerably used up by Lennox's blows.

During the evening several hundred laborers called on Manager Lowrie and demanded the discharge of Lennox. Mr. Lowrie would not accede to this demand, but told the men that if they would appoint a few of their number, he would ask the Japanese authorities to meet them, and the whole matter could be talked over. The men refused to go to work yesterday, however.

All of Tuesday night the Japanese laid in wait for Lennox. The latter found out that he was in danger, but he was not phased at all by the discovery. He got a double-barreled shotgun, loaded it with buckshot, laid it across his knee, and sat on his door-step all night. The laborers came up in little and in big crowds, gazed at the stalwart policeman, gazed at the gun, and went home.

Yesterday Mr. Lowrie came to Honolulu to see Consul Fujii. He returned on the afternoon train, together with Deputy Marshal Brown, Captain Parker, Mr. Nacayama, K. Okkots, and C. A. Doyle, the interpreter. The party had quite a long conference with the laborers, and the result was that they agreed to go to work. The party stayed at Ewa all night, but will return this morning.



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Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco, on the following dates, till the use of 1894.

Table with columns: ARR. AT HONOLULU, DEPARTURE, ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES. Lists ship names, destinations, and dates.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22. Stmr Iwaland, Fremant, from Kauai. Stmr Kinanu, Clarke, from Hawaii and Maui. Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Kahuku.

DEPARTURES.

TUESDAY, AUG. 21. Am bk Albert, Griffiths, for San Francisco. Stmr W G Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

CASS Arawa, Stuart, for Sydney via Fiji. O & S S Belgic, Walker, for San Francisco. Stmr Kinanu, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii, at 2 P.M.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Am schr W S Phelps, Gray's Har, Dec 01. O & S S Belgic, Walker, Aug 21. Bk C D Bryant, S F, Aug 22. C A S S Arawa, Vancouver, Aug 22.

EXPONENTS.

For San Francisco, per bark Albert, Aug 21—11,515 bags sugar, 209 bags of rice, 50 bags of coffee; domestic value, \$44,339.49.

PASSENGERS.

From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Kinanu, Aug 22—Volcano: W W Nott, Miss T Roberts, A S Laxton and wife, Bert Peterson, Guy Bennett, Samuel Adelstein, Mrs H Gunn and daughter, Sister Albertina, Mrs Arns, Hilo and way ports: P H Dodge and wife, E N Hardy, Bro Francis, Bro Charles, Bro James, Chas Horwill, Tom Forbes, Geo Deacon, Peter Gibbs, Miss C Simson, Miss Belle Walker, Achong, wife and child, V Keran, Miss B Teare, Miss J Deizer, Miss Wing, H M Keyworth, H Perkins, L Cooks, Mrs H A Heen and 4 children, and 82 on deck.

DEPARTURES.

For San Francisco, per bk Albert, Aug 21—A S A Gray, D G Tilden, Albert Judd, C M Graue, A M Sproull, P McDonald, J M Bright, Mrs Rowell, Miss F Johnson, Mrs Thomas, Miss Juliet Smith, W E Rowell, George Blake.

DIED.

JUEN—In this city, August 22, 1894, Josephine, aged 1 year and 6 months, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Juen.

WHARF AND WAVE.

DIAMOND HEAD, Aug. 23, 10 P.M. — Weather, cloudy; wind, fresh northeast.

The O. O. S. Mariposa, Captain Hayward, arrived last evening from Sydney, via Auckland and Apia. She left Sydney on the 6th inst., arrived at Auckland on the 11th and departed on the same day; reached Samoa on the 15th and was detained there for 22 hours.

The Pele came in from Kauai yesterday. The Kinanu will leave for Maui and Hawaii this afternoon at the usual hour.

The Amy Turner left for Hongkong yesterday; the Captain succeeded in getting men enough to man his ship.

It is now said that the Belgic had no passengers for this port, so she kept on her way to San Francisco.

The British cruiser Champion returned to port yesterday morning and is anchored again in naval row.

A few passenger ships still ran between England and Australia. One of these, the Rodney, arrived at Sydney on the 28th ult., from London, after a smart passage of 85 days.

The French warship Duchaufault has arrived at Samoa from Tahiti. She made but a short stay there and then left for Wallis and Fatuna Islands, after which she goes to New Caledonia.

The bark Thuro, bound from Wellington to Newcastle, was struck by lightning during a thunderstorm on Friday, July 20th, when near Kapiti Island. The maintop gallant mast was injured, and the whole of the ropes attached to the main-mast were brought down with a rattle.

Brief particulars have reached Sydney of the wreck of the Norwegian bark Ephiales, bound from Sydney to Fiji. The crew escaped, and the vessel lies piled upon a coral reef. She is 22 days out from this port, and was loaded principally with coal. The bark Helena is reported to be wrecked at the Caroline Islands and abandoned by the crew, who have reached Manila.—Sydney Herald.

The British ship Penguin left Sydney on July 28th, on an important surveying cruise says the Herald. The commander has received orders to proceed to Brisbane and take a line of soundings, thence on to the Solomon Group in connection with the proposed Pacific cable route. The work will occupy some weeks, and the Penguin will afterwards resume surveying operations in the Solomon Group.

Right in the track of ships for Australia and almost on the spot in which the charts record that collisions with ice have occurred, the iron bark Eolus passed within a mile of the base of an immense berg. It was on the 25th, June. The Eolus was bowling along towards Sydney at from 12 to 13 knots, the weather thick, dirty, and cold, when the lookout man sang out "Land under the lee bow." The land proved to be a stately berg from the regions of the Antarctic. Its exact position was 40° 35' S., 52° 40' E., and the measurements taken of it gave its length as 5000 feet and height 600 feet.—Auckland Herald.

United States District Judge Morrow recently investigated the status of eight of the Chinese messboys of the Charleston, who were not in this city in time to register within the time prescribed by the law. They were required to make proof that they were residents of the United States on May 5, 1892, and that they were entitled to remain. They introduced certificates showing that they joined the Charleston in the fall of 1892 and that they had previously performed naval service from two to twelve years each. Four of the eight were granted certificates and the cases of the other four were held in abeyance.—S. F. Examiner.

The San Francisco Examiner of August 2nd says: Some boys playing on the beach near Vallejo last Friday recovered a bottle from the water. In it was a note which read: "Steamship Castor. We are lost. Big storm 450 miles from San Francisco. Captain E. Brown. The message was evidently a hoax, and there is no record of a steamer of that name being anywhere near the western coast of America in the last five years, and no such vessel has been missing or reported lost. Yesterday, however, a despatch came from Sand Gate, England, saying that the steamer Castor had been wrecked in a collision with a bark at sea. The wreck of the Castor took place at about the same time that the message was picked up at Vallejo.

News was received in Sydney on July 30 of the arrival of the London Missionary Society's new mission steamer John Williams, intended for the South Sea Island service, at Fremantle (W. A.) en route from London to Sydney says the Auckland Herald. The John Williams left England on May 17, and completed the passage principally under sail, via the Cape of Good Hope route. She is expected to make a short stay

at Fremantle, and will afterwards sail for Adelaide; thence she goes to Hobart, and afterwards to Melbourne, being due at Sydney about the end of August. It is intended to throw the ship open to inspection at the port of call, and on arrival at Sydney she will most likely be berthed at Circular Quay, where ample opportunity will be afforded of viewing the fine vessel before she is despatched from Sydney on her maiden cruise among the islands.

A cable message from Sydney, states that inhabitants were seen on Hull Island, Phoenix Group, by the steamer Warrimoo on her voyage from Vancouver to Sydney says the Auckland Herald. Until recently the Island has been uninhabited, but lately a guano depot has been established there by Mr. J. T. Arundel, and the people seen by those on board the Warrimoo would be some of those connected with the guano works. The barkentine Ysabel is present in harbor, on her last voyage visited Hull Island with a cargo of green coconuts for the Islanders working there, and came on from the island to this port. The island is a large island, and has a little fresh water and a few coconut trees upon it. It is situated in lat. 4° 29' 48" S., long. 172° 20' 52" W., and was discovered by Commodore Wilkes, of the U. S. navy, in 1840.

The official reports received at the Navy Department from the Charleston, state that her bottom was very foul, and that some plates were slightly pitted. This, it is said at the department, is nothing more than might be expected after her long cruise, for the vessel has been through the Rio blockade, and has not been cleaned for two years, because it was impossible for her to reach a dock while on service. The report to the department says that the vessel is in good condition generally.

Work will soon be commenced on the construction of the coal bunkers for the coal yard of Dunsmuir & Sons in the block bounded by Folsom, Harrison, Spear and Steuart streets, at San Francisco. The coal will be handled by machinery run by electricity, and all the appliances will be of the latest labor-saving design.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The freight steamer Gestemunde, which arrived today from Stettin, reports that on July 28th, from latitude 49 12, longitude 49 16, to latitude 46 45, longitude 52 82, she passed eighteen icebergs. The largest of the icebergs was at least 200 feet high and from 800 to 900 feet long. Another was 180 feet high and 500 long.

From the returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping it appears that, excluding warships, there were 398 vessels, of 718,204 tons of gross, under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended 30th of June, 1894.

The bark Melrose is on her way to this port from Newcastle with a cargo of coal.

SEA BIRDS.

How They Are Able to Quench Their Thirst in Mid-Ocean.

Sea birds are believed to satiate their thirst partly from the falling rains and partly from the fat and oil which they devour ravenously when opportunity puts them in their way. The keen eyesight of birds is well known, and sea birds have been observed flocking toward the storm cloud about to burst from all points of the compass, and apparently drinking in water as it descends from the skies. They scent a rain squall, says an old skipper, 100 miles or even further off and scud for it with most incredible swiftness. Sea birds obtain fat and oil from the fish which they catch and on which they subsist, and they have also been known to follow the ship a considerable distance, picking up scraps of fat which may be thrown overboard. These birds are believed to be able to remain for several days and even weeks without being compelled to seek for water, though at the same time their marvelous speed of flight would soon enable them to cover, when necessary, the distance between them and fresh water on the nearest land.—Frank Harrison's Magazine.

When moving into our present home I found a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm left by a former tenant. On the label I found the statement that it was good for cuts and burns. I can testify to the truth of this. Nothing in all my experience has found its equal for treating blisters or burns. F. E. BARNETT, manager Le Sueur Sentinel, Le Sueur, Minn. Pain Balm is also a sure cure for rheumatism. For sale by all Dealers, BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

The ADVERTISER is delivered by carriers to any part of the city for 75 cents a month, in advance. Subscribe now and keep up with the new year. Ring up Telephone No. 88.

GAS MOTER STREET CARS.

Another Report from Consul Mason on the Subject.

One result of the publication a few months ago of the promising performance of gas moters as applied to street-car propulsion in Germany has been to flood the author of the report, United States Consul Mason, at Frankfurt, with letters from engineers and other interested persons asking for more data. In compliance with these requests, the Consul has just submitted another report describing experiments made in England with the same moter, which show better results, the cost of operation being so far below that of electrical or horse railways as to mark a new departure in street railway methods.

The Consul says the Lubrig patents have been acquired by an English syndicate, and the moter has been vastly improved in one way especially, whereby it may be readily adjusted to cars already built for cable, electrical or horse power. The report gives in detail a description of the mechanism, showing how it operates with great economy under the vastly different conditions of heavy and light traffic, and says the improvements made have largely reduced its cost. The car resembles an ordinary horse car, running quietly and easily, emitting neither smoke nor steam, and is easily controlled, stopping on a down grade of 1 to 23 in its own length. Its weight, filled with passengers, is 5 1/2 tons, and for gas it costs 2 cents per mile against 7 cents for per mile for fodder and bedding of horses. The first cost is about the same as a horse car with the eleven horses required to draw it. A special car is being made in England for exhibition in the United States next October.—Exchange.

Bacillus of Madness.

Drs. Bianchi, Piccinino, and Rastori, from a summary of their researches in Nature, are inclined to attribute the origin of acute delirium to a bacillus which they found in the brain fluid of a person who had succumbed to an attack of this unaccountable form of mental disease. This statement that madness can be infectious, like smallpox and scarlet fever, is so startling, and even alarming, that one is inclined to scan any theory of the kind with judicial scepticism. A bacillus was found which, when introduced, after due cultivation, into the brain of a rabbit, killed it in two days. The organism is, therefore, pronounced pathogenic. But it does not appear that the rabbit exhibited any signs of acute delirium, while the way the bacillus gets into the brain has still to be settled. It is certain that attendants in lunatic asylums are not in any special degree liable to brain disease.—Exchange.

He Was in Korea.

It will be remembered that, a few days ago, the ADVERTISER contained an account of the Americans opening Korea, with a description of the taking of Fort McKee. H. F. Gibbs, of this city, was a seaman on the U. S. S. Colorado at that time, and was in all the difficulty at Korea. He was the third man after Lieutenant Makee, for whom the fort was named, to enter the wall, and the account called up old times to him vividly.

Fine feathers won't always make a fine bird, but they may be relied upon to compile a nice little bill.

The Daily ADVERTISER is delivered by carriers for 75 cents a month. Ring up Telephone No. 88. Now is the time to subscribe.

Legal Advertisements.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 4th day of September, A. D. 1890, made by WILLIAM C. SCHL, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to C. R. Bishop, John H. Paly and S. M. Damon, all of said Honolulu, doing business under the firm name of Bishop & Co., recorded in the office of said C. R. Bishop, on Queen St., in said Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 24th day of September, A. D. 1894, at 12 o'clock noon of said day. The property covered by said mortgage is: A certain lease made by and between H. N. Greenwell of the first part and A. P. Maranha of the second part, dated July 1st, 1886, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 126, folios 245 and 246, and assigned by the said Bishop & Co. to the Hawaiian Tea and Coffee Company, Limited, by assignment dated August 20th, 1892. The Hawaiian Tea and Coffee Company, Limited, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained to wit: the non-payment of the principal and interest due on said mortgage after making all allowances, after due demand; and also the failure to pay the rent due upon the lease named in said mortgage.

Notice is also hereby given, that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Queen St., in said Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 24th day of September, A. D. 1894, at 12 o'clock noon of said day. The property covered by said mortgage is: A certain lease made by and between H. N. Greenwell of the first part and A. P. Maranha of the second part, dated July 1st, 1886, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 126, folios 245 and 246, and assigned by the said Bishop & Co. to the Hawaiian Tea and Coffee Company, Limited, by assignment dated August 20th, 1892. Terms cash. Conveyance at expense of purchaser. HAWAIIAN TEA AND COFFEE CO., By CHAS. M. COOK, Its Vice-President. 1879-3w

Legal Advertisements.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of PHILIP OFFERLETT, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. On reading and filing the petition and accounts of William F. Allen, of Honolulu, Oahu, Administrator of the Estate of Philip Offerlett, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$15,000.00, and charges himself with \$21,391.50, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator. It is ordered, that MONDAY, the 17th day of September, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 14th day of August, A. D. 1894. By the Court: CHARLES F. PETERSON, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of ROBERT GRAY, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. On reading and filing the petition and accounts of James L. McLean, Executor of the will of said deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$30,250, and charges himself with \$49,000, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Executor. It is ordered, that MONDAY, the 10th day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. Dated at Honolulu, this 23rd day of August, 1894. By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 1st day of August, A. D. 1885, made by KEBUPT (w), otherwise known as RUPPI (w) of Lale, Koolaula, Island of Oahu, to James R. Holt, Jr., of Honolulu, in said Island of Oahu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 97, folios 142 and 143, and assigned by the said James R. Holt, Jr. to A. J. Carter, Jr., in Honolulu, as Trustee of the Estate of R. W. Holt, deceased, by assignment dated March 21, 1887, and recorded in the office of the said Registrar in Liber 106, folios 21 and 22. Carter, Jr., Trustee of the Estate of R. W. Holt, late of said Honolulu, deceased, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit: the non-payment of both the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given, that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Queen street, in said Honolulu, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1894, at 12 o'clock noon of said day. The property in said mortgage is thus described: All those two certain pieces or parcels of land situate in Koloa in the Island of Kauai, one of said Hawaiian Islands, containing in all an area of one acre, 1 rood and 11 perches and being with the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 1000, Land Commission Award No. 2064 to J. H. Paeheva. BRUCE CARTWRIGHT, Trustee of the Estate of R. W. Holt, deceased. Mortgagee. Terms Cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to J. M. MONSIEUR, Attorney for Mortgagee, Dated Honolulu, August 4th, 1894. 1876-4c

Executrix's Notice.

EDWARD C. DAMON, DECEASED.—The undersigned, the duly appointed Executrix of the will of Edward Cheney Damon, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same to her at the office of S. M. Damon, Honolulu, aforesaid, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. CORNELIA E. DAMON, Executrix of the will of Edward C. Damon, deceased. Dated at Honolulu, this 21st day of July, 1894. 1873-4w

WATER RIGHTS NOTICE.

APPLICATION HAVING been made to me by YENG GUN of Pailo, Island of Oahu, for the adjudication of his right of water for the land of Kekio, Pailo, in the Territory of Pailo, Oahu, as provided in the act of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, passed on the 27th day of February, 1894, notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the aforesaid land of Kekio, Pailo, to attend and prove their rights at the office of C. F. Gracie, in Honolulu, on the 10th day of September, 1894, at 10 A. M., or they will be adjudicated without such attendance. EMMA M. NAKUNA, Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu. 1876-2w

Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of LOUISA B. CONRADT, of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present their claims to him, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to: W. CONRADT, Administrator with the will annexed, Estate of Louisa B. Conradt, deceased. Hilo, Hawaii, July 29, 1894. 1873-4w

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of FREDERICK BURCHARDT, otherwise known as FREDERICK BURCHARDT ASHTON, late of Bransford, Bismarck, England, formerly of Kalaia, Hawaii, H. I., deceased, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said deceased, to present their claims, whether secured by mortgage or other claims, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, at his office, on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. F. M. SWANZ, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Frederick Burchardt, deceased. Honolulu, July 25th, 1894. 1873-5w

Election of Officers.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Honoumua Sugar Company held this day, the following named persons were elected as officers of the Company to serve for the ensuing year: Mr. Tom May, President. Mr. E. F. Bishop, Vice-President. Mr. G. H. Robertson, Treasurer. Mr. A. C. Lovelin, Secretary. Mr. F. Wendenberg, Auditor. Mr. Henry Waterhouse, Directors. Mr. W. G. Brash, Directors. A. C. LOVELIN, Secretary Honoumua Sugar Co. Honolulu, August 8, 1894. 1875-4w

HAVING FILLED UP FOUR NICE rooms, I am prepared to take a few summer Boarders on reasonable terms. MRS. S. E. BAILEY, Kawaapae, Makawao, July 20th, 1894. 1870-1m

Special Notices.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO.'S



TIME TABLE

STMR. KINAU.

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 2 o'clock P. M. touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Lanipohoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo at midnight.

Table with columns: LEAVES HONOLULU, ARRIVES AT HONOLULU. Lists departure and arrival dates for various days of the week.

Returning leaves Hilo, touching at Lanipohoehoe same day; Kawaihae A. M., Mahukona 10 A. M.; Makena 4 P. M.; Maalaea Bay 6 P. M.; Lahaina 8 P. M., the following day, arriving at Honolulu 6 A.M. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Table with columns: ARRIVES AT HONOLULU. Lists arrival dates for various days of the week.

STMR. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Kahului, Huelo, Hana, Hamao and Kipahulu, Maui, and Paahana, Hawaii. Returning will arrive at Honolulu every Sunday morning.

No Freight will be received after 12 noon of day of sailing.

No Freight will be received after 4 P. M. on day of sailing.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight, as we will not hold ourselves responsible after such freight has been landed. While the Company will use due diligence in handling live stock, we decline to assume any responsibility in case of the loss of same, and will not be responsible for money or jewelry unless placed in the care of Purser.

W. C. WILDER, President. S. B. ROSE, Secretary. Capt. J. A. KING, Port Supt

Canadian Pacific Railway

THE FAMOUS TOURIST ROUTE OF THE WORLD. IN CONNECTION WITH THE CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP LINE, TICKETS ARE ISSUED

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BISHOP & COMPANY. ESTABLISHED IN 1858. — BANKERS. — DRAW EXCHANGE ON — THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO — AND THEIR AGENTS IN — New York, Chicago, Boston, Paris AND — FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN. —

MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, LONDON The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, in London, and Sydney. The Bank of New Zealand in Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong and Shanghai, China; and Yokohama, Hioogo, and Nagasaki, Japan. The Bank of British Columbia in Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo, and Westminster, B. C.; and Portland, Oregon. And the Azores and Madeira Islands. 1875-y

MISS D. LAMB Notary Public.

Office of J. A. Magoon, Merchant street near the Postoffice. 1841-y

MEN Dr. LIEBIG & CO.

Special Doctors for Chronic, Private and Wanting Disease. Dr. Liebig's Investigator the greatest remedy for Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and Private Disease, overcomes Prematureness and prepares all for marriage life's duties, pleasure and responsibilities; it trials bottle given or sent free to any one describing symptoms; call or address 406 Geary St., private entrance 405 Mason St., San Francisco. 1876-1z