

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXVIII.—No. 10.

HONOLULU, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1893.

WHOLE No. 1469.

Hawaiian Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., (Limited),
Every Tuesday Morning,
AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Foreign Subscribers \$6.00 in Advance
Which includes postage prepaid.
H. M. WHITNEY, Business Manager.
Office, No. 48 Merchant Street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Inserted in	1 w	3 w	1 m	3 m	6 m	1 y
1st	1.00	2.50	5.00	10.00	18.00	30.00
2d	.75	1.75	3.50	7.00	12.00	20.00
3d	.50	1.25	2.50	5.00	8.00	14.00
4th	.30	.75	1.50	3.00	5.00	9.00
5th	.20	.50	1.00	2.00	3.00	6.00
6th	.15	.35	.70	1.40	2.10	4.20
7th	.10	.25	.50	1.00	1.50	3.00
8th	.08	.20	.40	.80	1.20	2.40
9th	.06	.15	.30	.60	.90	1.80
10th	.05	.12	.25	.50	.75	1.50

Correspondence intended for publication, should be addressed to the "Editor of the Hawaiian Gazette, Post Office Box, O."
Correspondence relating to Advertisements, Subscriptions and Job Printing, should be addressed to the "Manager of the Hawaiian Gazette, Post Office Box, O."
Business Cards and all quarterly or yearly advertisements are payable in advance or on presentation of the bill.
N. B.—All foreign advertisements must be accompanied with the pay when ordered in, or no notice will be taken of them. The rates of charges are given in the above scale, and remittances for European or American advertising matter, or subscriptions may be made by postal order.

Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Published by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY at its Office in Merchant Street, and delivered by Carriers in the City, at
Six Dollars (\$6.00) Per Annum.
Daily to Foreign Countries—Postage paid,
\$10.00 per annum.
Address all Communications,
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY,
No. 48 Merchant Street.

Business Cards.

- CHARLES L. CARTER,**
Attorney at Law.
1356 No. 24 Merchant Street.
- A. ROSA,**
Attorney at Law.
No. 15 KAHELANU STREET,
Honolulu, H. I.
- WILLIAM C. PARKE,**
Attorney at Law
And Agent to take Acknowledgments.
OFFICE—15 KAHELANU STREET,
Honolulu, H. I.
- W. R. CASTLE,**
Attorney at Law
And Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of the Kingdom.
1356
- J. ALFRED MAGOON,**
Attorney and Counselor at Law
OFFICE—42 Merchant Street,
Honolulu, H. I.
- W. M. HARRIS, PHIL. OPPENHEIM, HERMANN FOCKE,**
Honolulu.
- ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,**
King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.
Importers and Commission Merchants.
- H. L. HOLSTEIN,**
Attorney at Law.
COLLECTORS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
1374 KOHALA, HAWAII.
- JOHN H. PATY,**
NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
For the States of California and New York
Office at the Bank of Bishop & Co., Honolulu.
- J. M. WHITNEY, M. D., D. D. S.**
Dental Rooms on Fort Street,
Office in Brewer's Block, corner Hotel and Fort
streets Entrance, Hotel street.
- WILLIAM O. SMITH,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
68 Fort Street, Honolulu.
- E. G. HITCHCOCK,**
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office at HILO, HAWAII.
N. B.—BILLS PROMPTLY COLLECTED.
- WILLIAM C. ACHI,**
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and
Real Estate Broker.
ATTENDS ALL THE COURTS OF THE KINGDOM.
OFFICE: No. 36 Merchant Street,
Honolulu, H. I.
- NELLIE M. LOWREY,**
Notary - Public.
OFFICE with W. R. Castle, opposite
Post-Office.
- H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,**
Grocery, Feed Store and Bakery.
Corner King and Fort Streets.
Honolulu, H. I.
- THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN
Investment Company.**
—Money loaned for long or short periods—
ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Apply to W. L. GREEN, Manager,
1324 U.S. Office—Beaver Block, Fort St.

Business Cards.

- MISCELLANEOUS.**
- BISHOP & COMPANY.**
ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
—BANKERS.—
HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
—DRAW EXCHANGE ON—
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO
—AND THEIR AGENTS IN—
New York, Boston, Paris
MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, LONDON.
—FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE.—
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney,
London.
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney,
Sydney.
The Bank of New Zealand, Auckland,
and its Branches in Christchurch, Dunedin and
Wellington.
The Bank of British Columbia, Portland,
Oregon.
The Azores and Madeira Islands,
Stockholm, Sweden.
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and
China.
Hongkong, Yokohama, Japan, and Transasia
1356 General Banking Business.
- E. O. HALL & SON,**
[LIMITED.]
Importers and Dealers in Hardware,
Flows, Paints, Oils and General Merchandise.
—OFFICERS:—
Wm W. Hall, President and Manager
E. O. Hall, Secretary and Treasurer
Wm F. Allen, Auditor
Thos May and F. W. Henderson, Directors
1356 Corner Fort and King Streets.
- J. LEWIS, ESTY, J. E. COOK**
LEWIS & COOK,
Successors to LEWIS & DUNSON.
—Importers and Dealers in Lumber—
And all kinds of Building Materials.
1356 Fort Street, Honolulu.
- EMPIRE HOUSE,**
Proprietor
Corner Nuanuan Avenue and Hotel Streets,
Choice Ales, Wines and Liquors
1354
- E. S. CUNHA,**
Retail Wine Dealer.
—UNION SALOON.—
In rear of the "Hawaiian Gazette" building
1356 No. 25 Merchant Street.
- HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.**
Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Boilers,
Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Casting
Machinery of Every Description
—Made to Order—
Particular attention paid to Ships' Black
smithing. JOB WORK executed on the shortest
notice.
- J. K. KAHOOKANO,**
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
ATTENDS ALL THE COURTS OF THE KINGDOM.
1377 15 Kahehuanu Street, Honolulu.
- J. S. SMITHIES,**
Notary - Public
AND AGENT TO GRANT MARRIAGE
LICENSES.
Mahukona, Kohala, Hawaii.
- JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,**
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL
MERCHANDISE
1356 Queen Street, Honolulu.
- HAWAIIAN WINE CO.**
FRANK BROWN, Manager.
25 and 30 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.
(1893-1y)
- C. E. WILLIAMS,**
Importer, Manufacturer, Upholsterer,
—AND DEALER IN—
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Pianos and Musical Instruments.
1369 105 FORT STREET.
- G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.,**
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands,
—AGENTS' JOB—
Mirreles, Watson & Co., Scotland Street Iron
Works, Glasgow.
John Fowler & Co., Leeds Limited Steam Ply
1356 and Locomotive Works, Leeds.
- H. HACKFELD & CO.,**
General Commission Agents.
1356 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.
- F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,**
Importers & Commission Mrc's.
1356 Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
- M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,**
—IMPORTERS OF—
Gen'l Merchandise and Commission
1356 Merchants-Honolulu, H. I.
- M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,**
—Commission Merchants—
No. 215 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Post Office Box 3699.
1356
- WILDER & CO.,**
Corner of Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu.
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt & Building
1356 Materials of every kind.
- HYMAN BROS.,**
Importers of General Merchandise,
—FROM—
FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY AND THE
UNITED STATES.
1373 No. 58 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.
- HYMAN BROTHERS,**
Commission Merchants,
206 Front Street, San Francisco.
Particular attention paid to filling and shipping
1373 Island orders.
- THEO. H. DAVIES & Co.,**
Importers and Commission Merchants,
—AND AGENTS FOR—
Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters,
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.,
1356 And Northern Assurance Company.

Business Cards.

- MISCELLANEOUS.**
- HAWAIIAN**
Abstract and Title Co.
NO. 42 MERCHANT ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.
F. M. Hatch, President
Ocell Brown, Vice-President
W. K. Castle, Secretary
Henry E. Cooke, Treasurer & Manager
W. F. Frear, Auditor
- This Company is prepared to search records and furnish abstracts of title to all real property in the Kingdom.
Parties placing trusts on, or contemplating the purchase of real estate will find it to their advantage to consult the company in regard to title.
All orders attended to with promptness.
Mutual Telephone 188; Bell Telephone 152; P. O. Box 235.
- MRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY,**
DENTISTS,
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew's
GAS ADMINISTERED.
J. S. EMERSON,
Engineer and Surveyor
Room 3 Spreckels' Block, Honolulu.
3212 1451-1f
L. A. THURSTON, W. F. FREAR,
THURSTON & FREAR,
Attorneys at Law,
HONOLULU, H. I.
Office over Bishop's Bank.
April 2, 1891.
- H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,**
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu.
- GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR!**
HONOLULU.
AGENT FOR
California Optical Co's Spectacles and
Eyeglasses.
Assortments will be sent to other Islands for the convenience of those who cannot come to Honolulu.
- PIONEER STEAM**
Candy Manufactory and Bakery,
F. HORN,
Practical Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Baker
1356 71 Hotel St., bet. Nuanuan and Fort
- MISS D. LAMB**
Notary Public.
Office of J. A. Magoon, Merchant street,
near the Postoffice. 1434-1y.
- St. Matthew's Hall.**
SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA.
A School for boys. Twenty-sixth year. Send for Catalogue.
Rev. Alfred Lee Brewer, D.D., Rector.
[1893 1y]
- C. HUSTACE,**
(Formerly with B. F. Bolles & Co.)
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
111 King Street, under Harmony Hall.
Family, Plantation, and Ships' Stores supplied at short notice. New Goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.
1356 TELEPHONE No. 119.
- MR. W. F. ALLEN,**
HAS AN OFFICE OVER MESSRS. BISHOP & CO., corner of Merchant and Kahehuanu streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any business entrusted to him. 1356-6m
- Corporation Notice.**
AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC PHOSPHATE AND FERTILIZER CO., held this day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
G. N. Wilcox, President.
J. F. Hackfeld, Vice-President.
J. F. Hackfeld, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. May, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Secretary.
Honolulu, February 30, 1893.
- Honolulu Iron Works Co.**
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Company held this day at the Office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:
President—Theo. H. Davies.
Vice-President—Thos. B. Walker.
Treasurer—W. H. Balch.
Secretary—E. W. Holdsworth.
Auditor—T. H. Reynolds.
E. W. HOLDSWORTH, Secretary.
Honolulu, February 16, 1893.

RAINFALL FOR JANUARY.

(From Reports to Weather Service.)

Stations.	Elev. Feet.	Inches.
HAWAII—		
Waialea	50	1.71
Hilo Town	100	2.00
Pepeekeo	100	5.16
Honoumou	300	6.80
Honoumou	950	8.19
Hakalau	200	4.18
Laupahoehoe	10	7.31
Laupahoehoe	800	8.80
Ookala	400	8.13
Kukui	250	6.38
Paauilo	750	7.53
Paunahu	300	6.85
Paunahu	1200	10.39
Honokaa	400	8.16
Kukuihaele	700	7.60
Niuli	200	4.99
Kohala	350	5.21
Kohala Mission	583	5.29
Waimea	2730	1.58
Holualoa	1200	1.79
Kealahou	1590	3.14
Naalehu	650	2.49
Volcano House	4000	5.70
Volcano Road	2225	4.51
Kapoho	50	2.55
Pohoihi	600	1.30
Pohoihi	10	1.25
MAUI—		
Kahului	10	1.42
Waikapu	600	2.31
Olowalu	15	0.76
Kaanapali	15	1.43
MOLOKAI—		
Maunaloa	70	4.35
LANAI—		
Koale	1900	1.35
OAHU—		
Panahou	50	2.88
Oahu College	80	3.14
Honolulu (City)	30	2.68
King St. (Kewalo)	15	2.91
Kapiolani Park	10	1.68
Makiki	150	3.46
Manoa	100	3.78
Panua	50	3.28
Nuanuu	50	2.80
Nuanuu	250	4.64
Nuanuu (Elec. Stn)	405	6.11
Nuanuu	735	8.25
Nuanuu, Luakaha	850	8.42
Ahuimanu	350	7.35
Kahuku	25	4.75
Ewa Plantation	60	1.91
KATAI—		
Lihue	200	5.50
Kilauea	...	8.93
Hanalei	...	9.12
Makaweli	...	3.98

VITAL STATISTICS.

Mortality Report for the Month of February, 1893.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of February was 46, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year	6	From 30 to 40	10
From 1 to 5	4	From 40 to 50	8
From 5 to 10	1	From 50 to 60	3
From 10 to 20	2	From 60 to 70	2
From 20 to 30	6	Over 70	4
Males	31	Females	15
Hawaiians	25	Great Britain	4
Chinese	7	United States	2
Portuguese	3	Other nationalities	3
Japanese	2		
Total	46		
Unattended	8		
Non-Residents	3		

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Bronchitis	2	Heart Disease	3
Beriberi	2	Hemorrhage	1
Brain Fever	1	Inanition	2
Bright's Disease	2	Inflam'n bowels	1
Burns	1	Influenza	1
Consumption	7	Jaundice	1
Croup	1	Opium	1
Cancer	1	Pneumonia	2
Debility	2	Paralysis	2
Diarrhoea	1	Premature Birth	1
Drowned	1	Syphilis	1
Enterocolitis	1	Suicide	1
Exhaustion	1	Unknown	1
Fever	3		

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

Feb. 1889	47	Feb. 1892	47
Feb. 1890	66	Feb. 1893	46
Feb. 1891	54		

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	Out-
Deaths	5	7	11	11	9	2

Annual death rate per 1000 per month

Hawaiians	24.00
Asiaties	27.27
All other nationalities	21.60
All other nationalities	20.57

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Agent Board of Health.

The parlors and verandas of Mr. C. M. Cooke's residence presented an animated appearance Thursday afternoon with the groups of ladies passing in and out, or discussing politics and cream at the refreshment tables. The occasion was a reception given by the gracious hostess to meet Mrs. John A. Scott of Hilo, and about ninety ladies enjoyed Mrs. Cooke's hospitality.

The strongest recommendation that any article can have is the endorsement of the mothers of the town. When the mothers recommend it you may know that that article has more than ordinary merit. Here is what the Centerville, South Dakota, Citizen says editorially of an article sold in their town: "From personal experience we can say that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has broken up bad colds for our children. We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without it in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every day." 50 cent bottles for sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TEXT OF THE TREATY

THAT WILL ANNEX HAWAII TO THE UNITED STATES.

The President's Message in Full.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The treaty of annexation concluded between Secretary of State Foster and the commissioners of the Provisional Government of Hawaii was transmitted to the Senate yesterday, but not made public. The message of the President was as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate: I transmit herewith, with a view to its ratification, a treaty of annexation concluded on the 14th day of February, 1893, between John W. Foster, Secretary of State, who was duly empowered to act in that behalf on the part of the United States, and Lorrin A. Thurston, W. R. Castle, W. C. Wilder, C. L. Carter and Joseph Marsden, the Commissioners on the part of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands. The provisional treaty, it will be observed, does not attempt to deal in detail with the questions that grow out of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. The Commissioners representing the Hawaiian Government have consented to leave to the future and to the just and benevolent purposes of the United States the adjustment of all such questions. I do not deem it necessary to discuss at length the conditions which have resulted in this decisive action. It has been the policy of the Administration not only to respect, but to encourage the continuance of an independent government in the Hawaiian Islands so long as it afforded suitable guarantees for the protection of life and property, and maintained a stability and strength that gave adequate security against the domination of any other power. The moral support of this Government has continually manifested itself in the most friendly diplomatic relations and in many acts of courtesy of the Hawaiian rulers. The overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government, but had its origin in what seems to have been a reactionary and revolutionary policy on the part of Queen Liliuokalani, which put in serious peril not only the large and preponderating interests of the United States in the islands, but all foreign interests, and, indeed, the decent administration of civil affairs and the peace of the islands. It is quite evident that the monarchy has become effete and the Queen's government so weak and inadequate as to be the prey of designing and unscrupulous persons. The restoration of Queen Liliuokalani to her throne is undesirable, if not impossible, and unless actively supported by the United States would be accompanied by serious disaster and the disorganization of all business interests. The influence and interest of the United States in the islands must be increased and not diminished.

Only two courses are now open—the establishment of a protectorate over the United States, and the other annexation full and complete. I think the latter course, which has been adopted in the treaty, will be highly promotive of the best interests of the Hawaiian people and is the only one that will adequately secure the interests of the United States. These interests are not wholly selfish. It is essential that none of the other great powers shall secure these islands. Such a possession would not consist with our safety and with the peace of the world. This view of the situation is so apparent and conclusive that no protest has been heard from any government against proceedings looking to annexation. Every foreign representative at Honolulu promptly acknowledged the Provisional Government, and I think there is a general concurrence in the opinion that the deposed queen ought not to be restored. Prompt action upon this treaty is very desirable. If it meets the approval of the Senate peace and good order will be secured in the islands under existing laws until such time as Congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of government for the islands. This legislation should be, and I do not doubt will be, not only just to the natives and all other residents and citizens of the islands, but should be characterized by great liberality and a high regard to the rights of all the people and of all foreigners domiciled there. The correspondence which accompanies the treaty will put the Senate in possession of all the facts known to the executive.

ARTICLE I.

The government of the Hawaiian Islands hereby cedes, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, absolutely and without reserve to the United States forever all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, renouncing in favor of the United States every sovereign right of which as an independent nation it is now possessed; and henceforth said Hawaiian Islands and every island and key thereto appertaining, and each and every portion thereof, shall become and be an integral part of the territory of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

The Government of the Hawaiian Islands also cedes and transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government or Crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, fortifications, military or naval equipments, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining. The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition; provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States or may be assigned to the use of the local Government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

ARTICLE III.

Until Congress shall otherwise provide the existing government and laws of the Hawaiian Islands are hereby continued, subject to the paramount authority of the United States. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner to reside in said islands who shall have the power to veto any act of said Government, and an act disapproved by him shall thereupon be void and of no effect unless approved by the President. Congress shall within one year from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty enact the necessary legislation to extend to the Hawaiian Islands the laws of the United States respecting the duty upon imports, the internal revenue, commerce and navigation; but until Congress shall otherwise provide the existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands both with the United States and foreign countries shall continue as regards the commerce of said islands with the rest of the United States and with foreign countries; but this shall not be construed as giving to said islands the power to enter into any new stipulation or agreement whatsoever, or to have diplomatic intercourse with any foreign government. The consular representatives of foreign powers now resident in the Hawaiian Islands shall be permitted to continue in the exercise of their consular functions until they can receive their exequaturs from the Government of the United States.

ARTICLE IV.

The further immigration of Chinese laborers into the Hawaiian Islands is hereby prohibited until Congress shall otherwise provide. Furthermore, Chinese persons of the classes now of heretofore excluded by law from entering the United States will not be permitted to come from the Hawaiian Islands to other parts of the United States, and if so coming shall be sub-

expected, so far as this government was concerned.
In conclusion he says that pending the negotiations he received assurances from representatives of the leading powers of the world in this city and from our own Ministers abroad convincing him that the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands into the Union will be regarded by these powers with satisfaction or ready acquiescence.

Text of the Treaty.

The United States of America and the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, in view of the natural dependence of those islands upon the United States, of their geographical proximity thereto, of the intimate part taken by citizens of the United States in their planting the seeds of Christian civilization, of the long continuance of their exclusive reciprocal commercial relations whereby their mutual interests have been developed, and of the preponderant and paramount share thus acquired by the United States and their citizens in the productions, industries and trade of the said islands, and especially in view of the desire expressed by the said government of the Hawaiian Islands, that those islands shall be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof and under their sovereignty, in order to provide for and assure the security and prosperity of the said islands, the high contracting parties have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

To this end the high contracting parties have conferred full power and authority upon their respectively appointed plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of the United States of America, John W. Foster, Secretary of State of the United States and the President of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, Lorrin A. Thurston, William R. Castle, William C. Wilder, Charles L. Carter and Joseph Marsden.

ARTICLE I.

The government of the Hawaiian Islands hereby cedes, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, absolutely and without reserve to the United States forever all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, renouncing in favor of the United States every sovereign right of which as an independent nation it is now possessed; and henceforth said Hawaiian Islands and every island and key thereto appertaining, and each and every portion thereof, shall become and be an integral part of the territory of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

The Government of the Hawaiian Islands also cedes and transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government or Crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, fortifications, military or naval equipments, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining. The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition; provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States or may be assigned to the use of the local Government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

ARTICLE III.

Until Congress shall otherwise provide the existing government and laws of the Hawaiian Islands are hereby continued, subject to the paramount authority of the United States. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner to reside in said islands who shall have the power to veto any act of said Government, and an act disapproved by him shall thereupon be void and of no effect unless approved by the President. Congress shall within one year from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty enact the necessary legislation to extend to the Hawaiian Islands the laws of the United States respecting the duty upon imports, the internal revenue, commerce and navigation; but until Congress shall otherwise provide the existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands both with the United States and foreign countries shall continue as regards the commerce of said islands with the rest of the United States and with foreign countries; but this shall not be construed as giving to said islands the power to enter into any new stipulation or agreement whatsoever, or to have diplomatic intercourse with any foreign government. The consular representatives of foreign powers now resident in the Hawaiian Islands shall be permitted to continue in the exercise of their consular functions until they can receive their exequaturs from the Government of the United States.

ARTICLE IV.

The further immigration of Chinese laborers into the Hawaiian Islands is hereby prohibited until Congress shall otherwise provide. Furthermore, Chinese persons of the classes now of heretofore excluded by law from entering the United States will not be permitted to come from the Hawaiian Islands to other parts of the United States, and if so coming shall be sub-

ARTICLE V.

Work equal to the best at San Francisco prices at the GAZETTE Office.

ject to the same penalties as if entering from a foreign country.

ARTICLE V.

The public debt of the Hawaiian Islands lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, including the amounts due to the depositors in the Hawaiian Postal savings banks, is hereby assumed by the government of the United States; but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed \$3,250,000. So long, however, as the existing government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

ARTICLE VI.

The government of the United States agrees to pay to Liliuokalani, the late Queen, within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty the sum of \$20,000, and annually thereafter a like sum of \$20,000 during the term of her natural life, provided she in good faith submits to the authority of the government of the United States and the local government of the islands.

ARTICLE VII.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part and by the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands on the other, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Honolulu as soon as possible. Such exchange shall be made on the part of the United States by the commissioner hereinbefore provided for, and it shall operate as a complete and final conveyance to the United States of all the rights of sovereignty and property herein ceded to them. Within one month after such exchange of ratifications the Provisional Government shall furnish said commissioner with a full and complete schedule of all the public property herein ceded and transferred.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington this 14th day of February, 1893.

John W. Foster, Lorrin A. Thurston, Wm. R. Castle, Wm. C. Wilder, Chas. L. Carter, Jos. Marsden.

IT IS A GEM.

No Fault Can Be Found With the Treaty Surely.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A leading Senator said to-day that he did not believe the Senate would take a vote this session on the Hawaiian question. He added: "The time now is too short before the close of the session, and as the matter has to be debated the question will hardly reach a vote. No fault, however, can be found with the treaty. It is a gem, and if it is satisfactory to the Hawaiian commissioners it certainly should meet with the approval of the American people. There is no reason why the matter should be delayed, and there has not been any undue haste. We understand the exact condition of things on the islands, and as there was no occasion for delay the treaty was not drawn up too soon. The sooner the matter is settled the better it will be for all concerned, but, as it takes time to debate an important question similar to the Hawaiian, and as there is not sufficient time for that debate, the Hawaiians will have to be content to wait. If the matter could be settled before March 1 of course the commissioners would be better satisfied, but I am afraid that the people of the islands will have to wait. A number of selfish Democrats, and I might also say a few Republicans, who hold prominent public positions, have cried out against annexation, but the union is bound to take place. Establishing a protectorate would be doing things by halves, and the only real solution to the affair is annexation.

FRENCH FOR THE HAWAIIANS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Bishop Verdier, of Paris, accompanied by two French Sisters of Mercy, arrived here on Monday and left this evening for San Francisco and Honolulu. The Bishop has been engaged for some time in the compilation of a dictionary to enable the natives of Hawaii to more readily assimilate French. The two Sisters came specially from Paris for the purpose of teaching the natives. The Catholic mission in these islands is in charge of the French Fathers of Picpus, whose headquarters are in Paris, and the field of whose operations extends over the Marquesas and Sandwich Islands, together with Tahiti.

A London special to the New York Sun reports that all the new 85-foot yachts will be tried against the Valkyrie so as to detect her weak points if possible in time to remedy them. The Britannia, Reversis and an unnamed Glasgow boat will certainly be sailed against her.

Hawaiian Gazette

12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1893.

THE advices from Washington indicate that it is not unlikely that action on the Hawaiian Treaty may be deferred until after March 4th. In that case a special session of Congress will probably be held, which there is, for that matter, some reason for anticipating on other grounds. On the other hand there is strong ground for the hope that a vote may be reached before the expiration of the present session. The delay which has occurred is not a misfortune, for although people here naturally desire to see the tension ended in one way or another, it is undoubtedly better that action should only follow a deliberation full and mature enough to exhaust the subject in all its bearings. The cause of annexation is right and just; it is based on the highest welfare of all classes and races, and it may well court the fullest inquiry.

THE TREATY.

We present our readers with the full text of the Treaty of Annexation which is in process of negotiation at Washington. It is unquestionably authentic, and its arrival on the steamer Thursday is a fortunate circumstance, for it will dispel the fears as to the terms of the Treaty, based on the imperfect information hitherto received.

The Treaty is one of annexation pure and simple. It transfers to the United States the sovereignty of the islands and the title to the property owned by the Government. It prohibits the further immigration of Chinese into the Islands and of Chinese from Hawaii into the United States. It makes a handsome provision for the deposed Queen, Liliuokalani, and for the Princess Kaiulani. Finally, it leaves the Islands under the present government and laws until such time as an Act creating a government for the Islands shall be passed by Congress, which must take place within one year.

Such are the leading stipulations of the Treaty. The transfer of the Crown and Government lands is accompanied by the provision that these lands shall not be subject to the operation of the United States laws relating to public lands, but shall be governed by special legislation, and all revenue derived therefrom, except such as may be set apart to the uses of the local government, shall be used "solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes." The benefits from the public lands will accrue to the inhabitants of this country, and the Treaty thus secures at a stroke what years of agitation have failed to accomplish.

The object of the Treaty thus outlined is first of all to secure political union with the United States. The incorporation of the islands into American territory with the necessary changes in laws and institutions which this involves, is a matter of great difficulty and delicacy, and raises a number of questions of detail which only patient study can settle. The treaty which the commissioners have negotiated separates the main issue from the mass of subordinate details and secures the immediate advantage of stability in political union. The question of the form of government is left to be fixed by an Act of Congress, as well as the matter of the bounty on sugar and the general extension of American law to these islands. In these matters we may confide with perfect safety in the justice and generosity of the American Government and people. Until the passage of a law regulating these matters the intent of the Treaty is to leave our commercial and industrial status just as it is at present, with the labor contracts undisturbed. If there is any bounty we will share it, and if there is

a duty on sugar it will inure to the benefit of the Hawaiian planters.

As a matter of law, there is room for grave doubt whether some of the provisions of this treaty can be carried out. The treaty makes Hawaii American soil, and there is strong ground for holding that the Hawaiian growers of sugar will become entitled to any bounty paid to other American growers, as soon as ratifications have been exchanged. The same reasoning applies to the case of exports and imports. In any case there will be nothing to hinder Congress from taking immediate action with reference to all these matters, and they will undoubtedly receive prompt consideration.

THE CROWN LANDS.

Consul Pratt, of San Francisco, has filed a protest with the State Department at Washington against the transfer by this Government of any of the Crown Lands. Mrs. Pratt claims an interest in them as one of the heirs of the Kamehamehas.

Mr. Pratt is not to be blamed for making this claim, but neither will the Hawaiian and Washington governments be to blame for ignoring it.

The Crown Lands are the property of the people, as the whole history of legislation in regard to them since 1865, goes to show. Originally set apart by Kamehameha III. for the maintenance of the royal dignity, the Supreme Court held that in the death of Kamehameha IV. they did not pass to his heirs, but went to the heir to the Throne, who had, however, only a life interest in them. The Act of Settlement of 1865 fixes the legal status of the lands and defines the estate of each sovereign in them. This Act changed, absolutely, the nature of the tenure by which these lands were held. It created the Crown Land Commission, defined their duties and attached various limitations to the power to dispose of the property. This Act was not merely acquiesced in by the King, but he was, as sovereign, a party to its passage. The title of all subsequent sovereigns is derived from this Act, and not from the original grant of Kamehameha III. at all. A series of Acts have been passed since 1865, dealing with the Crown Lands in various ways, and there is hardly any kind of control over them which the Government has not, at one time or another, exercised. Whatever the lands may have been in the beginning—and there is no doubt that like the Government lands themselves they were originally the property of the Kamehamehas, they have become, by a steady process of development, the property of the Hawaiian Government. That government had power to make any disposition of the revenues it saw fit. The present government is the legal successor of the monarchy and unquestionably heir to all its property and rights. The best part of this property is the splendid domain known as the Crown lands, which will now become as soon as annexation is an accomplished fact, the property of the people in reality as well as in name, and will be administered for their benefit.

A BRITISH VIEW OF ANNEXATION.

We quote from the London Financial News, of January 31st, the following extracts from an article on Hawaiian affairs, which takes a very sensible view of the situation. This article probably represents the best English opinion on this question. The attitude of the Imperial Government shows that it has no idea of protesting against annexation. The mutual jealousy and hostility which still subsists to some extent between Great Britain and the United States is unreasonable and unnatural. If all newspapers took as rational a view of the situation as the Financial News, there would be less of this feeling:

The question of possible annexation has been under discussion before, and the Democrats have opposed it as being contrary to the established policy of the United

States; nevertheless, it is probably the very best thing that could happen to Hawaii. The native Government has always been a dire failure. Revolutionary movements have been frequent, conspiracies have been almost of annual occurrence, and it has been self evident for a long time that the white man's influence must be de jure as well as de facto predominant if the islands are to do any permanent good for themselves. This is not orthodox doctrine, we know. Great Britain has always, for some occult reason or other, opposed American annexation; but the logical necessities of the case must, in the long run, override our commercial jealousy. These logical necessities are summed up in three simple facts: (1) The native monarchy has been a fraud and a failure; (2) a British protectorate is quite out of the question; and (3) the Americans have, by reason of geographical position, commercial relationship, and local influence, the paramount claim to govern the islands if the inhabitants desire that they should do so.

Our interest in Hawaii, which is both commercial and financial, does not amount to a great deal. Some £200,000 Six per Cent Hawaiian Bonds are held in this country, the interest on which has hitherto been regularly paid. The position, however, is not too encouraging. In 1891 the exports exceeded the imports by about \$3,000,000, so that the balance of trade is in favor of the islands. The estimated revenue for the biennial period of 1890-92 was \$2,770,382, and the expenditure \$2,768,053—which does not leave a very substantial margin. Altogether, the debt, internal and external, amounts to \$3,217,161. In their proclamation to the people, the Committee of Public Safety say: "We firmly believe that unless radical measures are taken our already damaged credit abroad will be wrecked, and final ruin will come upon our already overstrained financial condition." If the interests of the English bondholder alone were consulted, it seems certain that American annexation would be the very best thing that could happen for him. A six per cent. bond with the guarantee of the United States Government would be a most desirable security to hold, and would command a high price in the market. British capital is also invested in the Hawaiian Tramways Company, and whatever may be the prospects of that undertaking, they would be very much improved under a strong and capable government. The shaky political conditions of the past five years have upset confidence in the Hawaiian monarchy, and retarded commercial enterprise. It follows that under more stable conditions all kinds of business would become healthier and sounder.

We believe that it would be very much better for Hawaii to be annexed out and out than for the islands to be ruled by a local government, nominally independent, but really taking its instructions direct from Washington. Great Britain might very properly assent to annexation on condition that British rights were protected, and that our commercial relations with Hawaii were not in any way prejudiced. Still, we have no great voice in the matter at all, considering that 91 per cent. of the trade of the islands is with the United States. To all intents and purposes, Hawaii is already a small American colony—Honolulu is up to date with American ideas and customs—and no harm could ensue to anyone if the bond of connection were made as tight in name as it is in reality. The inevitable course of history is that these petty feuding monarchies should disappear, and that the communities which they inadequately represent should be absorbed in the greater States of the world. If the American Legislature be reluctant to undertake the duty which is thrust upon it, some other country will have to step in; for Hawaii cannot be left to become the victim of internal convulsion and the rivalries of political intrigue.

What Willett & Gray's Sugar Circular Says.

The most notable fact of the week has been the receipt of news from the Sandwich Islands of a revolution in the islands, which has overthrown the government of the Queen and placed in power a Provisional Government of the people, which has sent a delegation to the United States for the purpose of procuring the annexation of the islands to the United States. Although there is a difference of opinion as to the ultimate success of this project, yet the majority appear to think that it will be successful. The main object of the islands in asking for this annexation is, of course, that they may procure the 2 cent bounty on sugar.

On the part of the United States there are, undoubtedly, many good reasons in favor of control of the islands, and inasmuch as the continuation of the bounty law is a matter of serious doubt, it may be as well for the United States to take advantage of this favorable opportunity for securing the islands. It would please a great many people much better, however, if the proposal for annexation had come to us from the island of Cuba. That is the island which would prove of immense value to the United States, and we can conceive of no sum of money that would be too large for the United States to pay for its purchase, provided it ever becomes a question of purchase.

FROM CHICAGO.

PREPARATIONS AT THE JACKSON PARK GROUNDS.

A Realistic Exhibit of Arctic Exploration—The Display of New South Wales, Etc.

If Uncle Sam and John Bull should get hold of opposite ends of the same Sandwich and begin to pull—well, "what then?" asks the Indianapolis News. Why, "probably they would find more mustard than meat." This I copy from a column headed "Persons and Things" in the Evening Journal. For the last eight or ten days articles have appeared in all the Chicago papers regarding annexation, all or nearly so, for annexation.

Under date of February 11th, Washington dispatches read thus: It will be annexation sure enough. Only one power can now prevent the Sandwich Islands becoming a part of the United States, and that is Congress. Unless Congress offers obstinate opposition, Hawaii will be a part of the United States within three weeks.

In a recent edition of the Richmond Dispatch, the following notice appeared: "We are inclined to think that the people of the United States will never agree to the establishment of a dual protectorate over Hawaii. The whole hog or none must be our motto. It surely will not require the united efforts of any two great nations to keep in order a population numbering less than a hundred thousand souls. Uncle Sam is able to attend to this little matter himself. He will put his foot down, if necessary." By this you will see that annexation is deemed advisable and sure. So much said for a topic that could be followed ad libitum.

Bright Spring weather coming with the first day in the week, has worked quite a change in the outdoor appearance of Jackson Park Fair Grounds. The grounds were alive with men and teams yesterday, who seemed to have sprung out of the earth like mushrooms. The landscape department made its first effort to reach the gravelled walks beneath accumulated layers of ice. It is estimated that by the middle of March will see at least 15,000 men employed on the Fair grounds by the landscape and installation departments. At the busiest time last year, when construction was at its height, the number never exceeded 11,000.

Sixteen large cases have arrived from the New South Wales Commission, containing 800 photographs, the least of which measures 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 feet. The framing of the photos will cost the Commission \$4000. The Australian Arts will also be represented. The Arctic exhibit, which is now being prepared by a member of the Army Board, will certainly not rank as one of the minor features of the Fair. A famous painter of Arctic scenes, Albert Opert, of New York, has in hand the preparation of a scenic exhibit, which is to show, with all the fidelity that realistic art can afford, a sublimely thrilling incident in Arctic exploration—the planting of the American flag during the Greeley expedition, at the furthest point yet reached in the advance toward the North Pole. It will hold the mirror to Nature.

The figures of the explorers will be reproduced by skillful modelers in wax, and the background will be painted by the artist. By the aid of mirrors and artificial light an effect is promised which will exceed all previous attempts at wax portraiture, and the spectator will with difficulty persuade himself that he does not look upon a living group and an Arctic sea. Turning from the picture he will see behind him a complete collection of the relics of American exploration within the charmed circle of the Pole.

Chief Samuels of the Bureau of Horticulture has completed elaborate plans for his department. The exhibits of foreign nurserymen will be exceedingly interesting. Germany has taken a full acre on the north side of the nursery plot. France will occupy half an acre next to her belligerent neighbor, but her display will be a peaceful one. Frenchmen are famous as trainers of trees. An acre strip of peach orchard will show what Michigan can do to produce the tasteful fruit. The south side will be hedged by an acre of orange plants, each bearing not less than 150 oranges, part of the semi-tropical display made by California. Elevated rolling stock has arrived

and is ready for operation. Each car has seven doors on either side, and a colored canvas curtain running in a continuous line from end to end. They are handsomely decorated in bronze color, marked in letters of gold with scarlet trimmings with the single word "Intramural." The cars are fifty feet long, eight feet wide, built to accommodate ninety eight passengers and can carry eight thousand people an hour both ways from any station on the line.

There are some people here who, although they favor Sunday closing of the Fair, think that the Commissioners and other officials of the Fair and privileged persons should enter on Sunday. General St. Clair thinks otherwise and says that if the Fair is closed on Sunday there will be no drawbacks—nobody will be allowed to enter the gates, not even World's Fair Commissioners. H. C. A.

Chicago, Feb. 14, 1893.

"AULD LANG SYNE."

A Verse of the Old Song Translated Into the Hawaiian Language.

The anniversary of Burns' natal day was recently celebrated at Dalbeattie, Scotland. The orator on the occasion was Mr. C. H. Ewart, who is well-known to readers of this paper. Mr. Ewart was a resident here some time ago and he was so impressed with the beauties of the Islands that he never misses an opportunity to say a good word. The following is a brief extract from his lecture:

"Burns' fame has been like the swelling eddy, which rises round a pebble thrown by a child, the child of nature, into a stream; but that stream has descended to the ocean, and become a mighty wave, which has rolled across the Atlantic and broke in tumultuous surges on the American and Australian shores. This wave has cast its eddies and ripples around the blue-girdled islands of the Pacific, and on dipping into the pages of a 'Burns Chronicle,' which he found lying on the chairman's desk the other night, he found, to his amazement, and perhaps amusement, that 'Auld Lang Syne' had been translated into the Hawaiian language. Mr. W. F. Wilson, an enthusiastic Scot resident in Honolulu, who was in his native land a few months ago, and who honored Mr. Ewart with a visit in the end of October last, was the translator. In giving his translation in the Paradise of the Pacific for December, 1891, he says:—'This is the only attempt, so far as I am aware, to give in Hawaiian any of Burns' songs. Mr. Ewart mentioned that it is next to impossible to translate into Hawaiian, and make the verses either rhyme, or have the same number of feet in each line.' The paragraph is given in the Chronicle, and the editor gives the Hawaiian version of the chorus, he says, 'as an elocutionary and musical novelty for the approaching anniversary.' This is how the chorus of 'Auld Lang Syne' sounds in the Hawaiian or Sandwich Island tongue:—

A nolaila no ka manawa i hala, kuu hoaluna,
No ka manawa lohi i hala,
A e lawe kuu i ke kiahia o ke aloha,
No ka manawa lohi i hala.

That would not be easily adapted to our recognized tune, but the Hawaiians are a musical people, and may preserve the sentiment and adapt a tune of their own."

VISIONS OF HAWAII.

Adventures of Runaway Students of Upper Canada College.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—At the Palmer House to-day a burly police officer sprinted across the lobby and seized a handsomely-dressed young man by the back of the collar and yanked him off his feet. The young man was charged with having robbed his two best friends, en route to Hawaii. The trio when they arrived in Chicago registered at the Galt House.

The party consisted of G. S. Tracey, the son of a prominent Canadian railroad contractor; E. N. Pugh, the son of a rich retired New Orleans planter, and Harry C. Gray, son of a prominent New Yorker. Young Pugh has an uncle in Hawaii. All three are runaway students of the Upper Canada College, Toronto, Ont.

Pugh and Tracey, led on by Gray, hoped to pick up fabulous wealth under the new state of affairs in the Sandwich Islands. Pugh had \$165 in money and was to take his two companions as far as San Francisco, where they were to raise sufficient funds to take them the rest of the way to the islands.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Particulars Regarding the Annexation Treaty.

Paul Gets Himself Disliked Because He Failed to Keep an Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The opposition to Hawaiian annexation seems to be crystallizing and solidifying to such an extent that there is, after all, some doubt of the treaty being ratified during the two short weeks remaining to this Congress. Heretofore every thing has been done with quickness and precision, but now there appears to be a disposition to delay and consider and discuss. The friends of annexation are not decreasing, nor are they growing colder, and they will do all they can to bring about the end sought for, but it would not be surprising if the whole matter should go over to the Fifty-third Congress.

It will be remembered that at the very beginning President Harrison was of the opinion that this important subject should be left as a legacy to the next administration. There is no reason to change the statement heretofore made that there is a good two-thirds majority in the Senate in favor of annexation, but it is feared that a portion of this two-thirds majority does not wish to be hurried, preferring to have a free and full discussion on the subject. Of this element some are sincere in their wishes, but it must be confessed that others are actuated by a desire to make annexation speeches for home consumption.

Another reason for believing that the treaty will not be ratified at this session is that there yet remains considerable work to do, and that the opponents of the measure can easily talk it to death so far as the Fifty-second Congress is concerned. Senators Paddock and Manderson, both Republicans, have put on their war paint and taken the field against annexation on account of the sugar-beet industry of their State, which, they say, would be ruined if the islands should be permanently placed under the American flag. They claim that if annexation follows the sugar-bounty law would be speedily repealed, greatly to the detriment of their constituents.

In this they are not so liberal as Senator White of Louisiana, who says that he will not fight against ratification because of the sugar question. The Nebraska Senators do not believe that the sugar-bounty law will be repealed when the Democrats come in to power, though many members of that party say that is just what will occur in short order.

Neumann's Bad Break.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Paul Neumann's erratic conduct to-day has not helped his case in any direction, and if he has succeeded in doing anything it has been to earn the ill will of the people. His well-known fineness and diplomatic acumen seem to have deserted him at the most critical time. He had made an appointment with Secretary Foster for this morning, but he did not appear, and though messengers were sent all over the city to find him he could not be found. At his hotel it was simply said that he was "not in." Late this afternoon, however, he unexpectedly bobbed up at the State Department with the explanation that there had been a misunderstanding on his part as to the place of meeting.

Paul Neumann has made no progress with his case, though he announced to-day that he would try to see Secretary Foster to-morrow with a view to presenting his side of the case in full. The Queen's emissary appears to be in no hurry to push matters and is being rather severely criticised for his inactivity. The cold which confined him to his bed yesterday left him sufficiently strong to-day to enable him to call on Senator Stewart. The Senator is an enthusiastic annexationist and Neumann received no encouragement.

"You are not in it," said the Senator, "and I do not see how you can hope to gain anything. How does it come that you are against annexation anyhow?"

"I am not against annexation, but against the provisions of the treaty," replied Neumann. He alluded particularly to the clause relating to the Queen and Princess. He did not further explain his objection.

Senator Morgan Talks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The three remaining Hawaiian commissioners had a consultation to-day and decided that they should all stay in Washington until inauguration day should the treaty not be ratified before that time. After that they are uncertain of their movements, but, in all probability, one member will remain here indefinitely. Commissioners Marsden and Wilder will leave Chicago for San Francisco on Saturday.

No Decline of Interest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The fact that the Senate has not yet found time to consider the Hawaiian treaty must not be taken to indicate a decline of interest or confidence on the part of its advocates in that body. The treaty is now on the executive calendar, and it can be called up for consideration during any secret session. Its supporters are satisfied that they can secure its ratification whenever a vote is ordered; but they are not disposed to insist on considering the treaty immediately, to the neglect of the great volume of even more urgent business now pressing upon the Senate. Only nine full days are left of the present session, and it is necessary to get through in this brief time the bulk of the annual appropriation bills, which have seldom been in so

backward a condition as they are this year. It must be remembered that all pending legislation left unfinished at noon on March 4th dies with this Congress. It is not so with executive business like the Hawaiian treaty, which comes before the Senate in its function as a single and permanent legislative body, and remains on the calendar continuously until disposed of. Under these circumstances it will not be at all strange if the vote on the ratification of the Hawaiian treaty is forced over into the special session of March and April next. The opponents of the treaty, if they really desire such a result, can easily bring it about, for they have only to continue the debate of the convention through several afternoons to force the Committee on Foreign Relations to abandon its efforts to get a vote on it before March 4th.

Talk of Sending Troops.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Herald's Washington special says: Anticipating the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty by both the United States and the Provisional Government of Hawaii, the military and naval authorities are discussing what should be done for the preservation of the peace on the islands pending the establishment of a permanent government. It is realized from the heterogeneous character of the population of the islands and the general tendency of the native element to revolution, that to peacefully maintain American sovereignty over the islands there must be a proper display of military force from the time annexation becomes an established fact.

On Her Way to America.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Princess Kaiulani, heiress to the throne of Hawaii, sailed for America to-day accompanied by her guardian, Theophilus H. Davies. In an interview with a correspondent before her departure she said she had no definite plans and would be guided by the advice of her guardian. She proposed to go to Boston and remain till after the inauguration of Cleveland, then go to Washington and probably make a personal appeal to the new President. She expressed the hope that she might gain the sympathy of the American people. She could not see why she should be summarily deprived of her rights through no fault of her own, and without being even notified to appear in defense of them. She knew nothing of the affair except what she had read in the newspapers. She declined to express any opinion on Mr. Harrison's message recommending annexation, or whether she would accept monetary consideration in case it was done. She evidently considers her case hopeless. She declared herself entirely opposed to the policy of the Queen, which led to her overthrow. She did not want a protectorate for Hawaii, but independence. She favored the idea of her guardian, that a regency be appointed for three years, with President Dole of the Provisional Government as President, she to be crowned Queen at its expiration. It was evident that she was guided by her guardian.

From Minister Stevens.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Among the correspondence upon the Hawaiian situation sent to the United States Senate by the President was a confidential letter from Minister Stevens to Secretary of State Foster, written last November. In it Stevens gave a full statement of the financial, agricultural, political and social condition of the islands. The following paragraph, in view of the appeal of the Princess Kaiulani to the American people, sent out from London a few days ago, is of peculiar interest: "The heiress-apparent has always been, and is likely always to be, under English influence. Her father is British in blood and prejudices, firmly entrenched here as Collector of Customs, an important and influential office. She has been for some years and still is in England. Her patron, who has a kind of guardianship over her, T. H. Davies, is a Tory Englishman who lived here many years, who still owns large property in the islands and is a resolute and persistent opponent of American acquisition of Pearl harbor. Mr. Wodehouse, the British Minister, has long resided here. His eldest son is married to a half-caste sister of the Crown Princess, another son is in the Honolulu postoffice and a daughter also is married to a resident of one of the islands. The death of the present Queen, therefore, would virtually place an English Princess on the Hawaiian throne and put in the hands of the ultra-English the patronage and influence of the place. In the existing state of things, with non-American intervention, these influences, skillfully handled are nearly equal, and frequently superior, to the power of the Legislature. Add to this the power of the irreligious mob of hoodlums and there results a state of things which would put it in the power of Canadian and ultra-British schemers, with a subsidy of \$50,000, to secure control of the Legislature and, by prompt and vigorous action, secure Canadian and British franchises, privileges and rights entirely legal, to get rid of which would cause embarrassment and expense to the United States and her allies here."

To Leave for Home.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Messrs. Wilder and Marsden, of the Hawaiian Commission, have arranged to leave Washington on Thursday morning for San Francisco, in order to catch the steamer sailing on March 3d for Honolulu. They say they are going in the full hope that they may take back to Hawaii the news of the ratification of the treaty of annexation, and they want to be near San Francisco in case of any action so that they may reach home with as little delay as possible. Commissioner Marsden has already gone to New York, but will make the transcontinental journey in company with his associates. Commissioners Carter, Thurston and Castle will remain to see that their interests receive due attention.

The Princess Kaiulani.

The young lady who was heir apparent to the Hawaiian throne does not seem to take a broad view of things. In a published interview she expresses the hope that a personal appeal to the incoming President may win her the sympathy of the American people. She thinks she ought to be seated on the Hawaiian throne because she has been educated to expect it. She has so little political sense that she has placed herself in charge of a British merchant connected with the Hawaiian Islands trade, who is said to be a strong supporter of British interests on the islands. The little schoolgirl does not seem to understand that the principal object of annexing the islands is to prevent the government from falling under British influences.—[S. F. Call.]

FAREWELL TO WILTSE.

It must be remembered that all pending legislation left unfinished at noon on March 4th dies with this Congress. It is not so with executive business like the Hawaiian treaty, which comes before the Senate in its function as a single and permanent legislative body, and remains on the calendar continuously until disposed of. Under these circumstances it will not be at all strange if the vote on the ratification of the Hawaiian treaty is forced over into the special session of March and April next. The opponents of the treaty, if they really desire such a result, can easily bring it about, for they have only to continue the debate of the convention through several afternoons to force the Committee on Foreign Relations to abandon its efforts to get a vote on it before March 4th.

No Significance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The dispatches received from Berlin about the protest against Hawaiian annexation made by the German Colonial Association are regarded as of no significance whatever. The resolutions referred to were adopted by a sort of chamber of commerce and carry no official weight. Germany has no more idea of filing a protest against annexation than has England or France.

Majority For the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A poll of the Senators who are doubtful about Hawaiian annexation shows that unless a sudden and unlooked for revulsion of feeling occurs the treaty will be ratified by more than the required two-thirds majority. There are still many doubtful ones, but they declare themselves that there are more than two to one who look upon the treaty with kindly eyes. The latest figures to-night were forty-five for and thirteen against, and of those remaining uncounted not much fear need be entertained. It is claimed that not more than twenty will vote in the negative out of a total of eighty-eight.

The Latest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Hawaiian annexation treaty was again under consideration in the executive session of the Senate to-day. Morgan of Alabama occupied most of the time in a strong speech in favor of the treaty, and Vest, Pettigrew, White and others indicated their unfriendliness to it.

As the time for the adjournment of Congress approaches it becomes more apparent that nothing will be done toward the confirmation of the treaty during this Congress. Vest and others who are hostile declare that they will not allow it to come to a vote, and the friends of annexation are considering the advisability of letting the matter drop until the next Congress, as it appears probable that there may be an extra session.

Not Much of a Chick.

Mr. Paul Neumann seems to have impressed the Washington correspondent of one of our contemporaries with the idea that the Hawaiian Islands cannot be annexed to the United States without his consent. The court favorite of the Hawaiian Queen would never have experienced any difficulty in getting along if he could have found people who would buy him at his own estimate of himself. He seems to have discovered no such man in Washington. He is now reported to be at work upon the Senate. There is no telling what reports of his success may be sent out. Mr. Neumann, it is said, fears that the interests of the people of Hawaii have not been properly guarded by the representatives of the Provisional Government of Hawaii. For example it is not provided in the treaty that a bounty shall be paid on Hawaiian sugar. There are many things a treaty could not provide for. The object of the treaty was to make the islands a part of the United States and subject to such laws as the National Government might sanction. The people of the Territories trust to the National Government and there is no known reason why the people of the islands may not. The United States and the islands are not like two equal powers trying to gain some advantage over each other. When the islands become American the prosperity of the people will be as much an object of Government solicitude as the prosperity of other Territories. The Administration has acted promptly but not hastily. To have received the Commissioners coolly and delayed action on their proposition would have been an intimation that the islands were but half welcome—that if they were annexed at all it would be because we did not know what else to do with them.—[S. F. Call.]

The Princess Kaiulani.

The young lady who was heir apparent to the Hawaiian throne does not seem to take a broad view of things. In a published interview she expresses the hope that a personal appeal to the incoming President may win her the sympathy of the American people. She thinks she ought to be seated on the Hawaiian throne because she has been educated to expect it. She has so little political sense that she has placed herself in charge of a British merchant connected with the Hawaiian Islands trade, who is said to be a strong supporter of British interests on the islands. The little schoolgirl does not seem to understand that the principal object of annexing the islands is to prevent the government from falling under British influences.—[S. F. Call.]

MINISTER JONES ENTER-TAINS THE DEPART-ING CAPTAIN.

Last evening His Excellency P. C. Jones, Minister of Finance, gave a farewell dinner in honor of Capt. G. C. Wiltse of the U. S. cruiser Boston. The guests were, besides Capt. Wiltse, Capt. Ludlow of the Mohican, Capt. Whiting of the Alliance, President S. B. Dole, Minister King, Attorney-General Smith, United States Consul-General Severance, Vice-President Damon, Hon. A. F. Judd, Chief Justice and Chancellor, and Messrs. H. E. Cooper and W. F. Allen of the Advisory Council. The guests were seated at table in the positions indicated in the following diagram:

A Pleasant Dinner Party of Twelve.

(From Daily, Feb. 28.)

Dinner was served at 6:30. The table was beautifully decorated with flowers, a magnificent bunch of bigonias being the center piece. Mr. Lucas, formerly steward of the Hawaiian Hotel, was the caterer, and the menu was a masterpiece. Its discussion, agreeably varied with conversation, kept the company at table from 6:30 until 9. No wine was served, but Apollinaris furnished a sparkling substitute. The menu cards—the work of a son of Capt. Mist—were a model of delicacy and ingenuity. Each represented a yacht, painted in water colors on cardboard covered with tapa. The Hawaiian Quintette Club was in attendance and furnished music from the veranda. There was plenty of conversation, but no politics. The following was the menu:

Table with 2 columns of names: P. C. Jones, A. F. Judd, H. W. Severance, S. M. Damon, Capt. King, Capt. Whiting, S. B. Dole, W. F. Allen, W. O. Smith, H. E. Cooper, Capt. Ludlow, G. C. Wiltse, M. Lucas.

MENU. Eastern Oysters. Soup: Consomme aux Oeufs. Hors-d'oeuvres. Celery, Deviled, rabs, Olives. Fish: Halibut, Sauce Tartare. Mullet. Entrees: Quail on Toast, aux cresson, with mushrooms. Fillet of Beef, chestnut sauce, with French peas. Lemon Sherbet. Roast: Turkey, bread sauce. Teal Duck, currant jelly. Vegetables: Cauliflower, Green Corn, Mashed Potatoes. Chicken Curry and Rice. Chicken Salad. Queen of Puddings. Ice Cream. Cakes, Bonbons, Fruit, Candies. Coffee.

THE FIRST SOCIAL. Agreeable Entertainment at the New Church. The first church social held in the parlors of the new church was a delightfully successful affair. The rooms were charmingly decorated and as they are high, cool and airy they are admirably suited to social uses. An unusually elaborate programme had been prepared, and it was received with much enthusiasm, several of the songs being encored. The following was the programme:

- Misses McGrew and Castle... Violin with Piano Accompaniment. Miss Burgess... Song. Mr. Murphy... Recitation. Mrs. Paty and Mrs. Judd... Vocal Duet. Mrs. Austin... Song. Mr. Jas. B. Castle... Recitation. Miss Walstead and Mr. Rueschky... Vocal Duet.

In the Court.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28th.

A decision of the Supreme Court in banco has been filed in the case of Mew Kung Tung and twenty others vs. Wong Ka Mau and ten others. The case is an action for trespass upon a fishing right at Ewa, and the jury rendered a verdict for defendants. Plaintiffs excepted to the verdict and alleged errors of law during the trial, the principal being the refusal of the Court to admit in rebuttal as evidence of plaintiffs' title, the records in a previous case. The Court unanimously overrules the motion and hold, that "where, in an action of trespass, the issue is the title to the property alleged to be trespassed upon, the burden is upon the plaintiff to prove his title; he, having put in such evidence in chief, may not in rebuttal introduce evidence of the same character after the defendant has closed his case."

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

No. 89. Ermina de Silva vs. Joao Antonio Nunes; breach of promise of marriage. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff with \$250 damages. No. 79 B. J. Ignacio vs. E. Wolters; damages. Appeal from Honolulu District Court. Correa for

plaintiff appellant; Magoon for defendant.

The Court directed a verdict for defendant.

TO BE STOPPED.

Sunday Liquor Selling Has Had Its Day.

(From Daily, Feb. 28.)

During the boodle regime saloons and billiard parlors and other resorts had carte blanche regarding the sale of liquor on Sundays. Of course it was against the law, but for a long time the Act has been a dead letter.

Marshal Ashley has made up his mind to stop the Sunday liquor traffic, and his first act in this direction was to issue an order of arrest addressed to Macfarlane & Co., the liquor sellers. The summons was served yesterday on C. M. White, an officer of the corporation, and the matter will come up this morning in the District Court.

The saloon which is picked out as a bad example is the notorious resort known as the Commercial Saloon. The place is situated on the corner of Nuuanu and Bere-tania streets. It seems that the bar-tenders of the place mentioned sold liquor last Sunday to sailors. Under the law they cannot be arrested, but the holders of the license can, hence the arrest of Macfarlane & Co.

It is the intention of Marshal Ashley to push this case, in order to prevent violations of the law in the future. An attempt will be made to have the license of the saloon forfeited.

Funeral of John S. Winter.

The funeral of the late John S. Winter took place Tuesday afternoon from the residence of Judge William Foster, on Nuuanu Avenue. It was well attended by relatives and friends of the deceased. The burial service was read by Dr. E. G. Beckwith, after which the casket containing the remains was borne to the hearse by the following gentlemen who acted as pall bearers: Messrs. T. C. Porter, T. K. James, S. Roth, J. G. Spencer and Senor A. S. Canavaro. The interment took place at Nuuanu cemetery.

The late Mr. Winter has been a resident of this city for about ten years. He was a prominent citizen of Galesburg, Ill., where he edited and owned a newspaper, besides holding a municipal office. Since he has resided in this city he has not taken an active part in public affairs, preferring, as he always said, to leave such matters in the hands of younger heads. While he was running a paper in the West during the early days, he showed his enterprising spirit by starting a pony express for the purpose of having his papers delivered to subscribers in advance of the United States mail. He was successful in his efforts, with the result that his paper was readily circulated and it was a power in the county in which it was printed. Many little anecdotes are related about the dead journalist which go to prove that he was a kind father and a faithful friend. He leaves four daughters and two sons to mourn his loss. They are—Mrs. Judge Foster, Mrs. A. Horner, Mrs. E. R. Hendry, Miss Alice Winter, Frank L. and John W. Winter.

THE FIRST SOCIAL.

Agreeable Entertainment at the New Church.

The first church social held in the parlors of the new church was a delightfully successful affair. The rooms were charmingly decorated and as they are high, cool and airy they are admirably suited to social uses. An unusually elaborate programme had been prepared, and it was received with much enthusiasm, several of the songs being encored. The following was the programme:

- Misses McGrew and Castle... Violin with Piano Accompaniment. Miss Burgess... Song. Mr. Murphy... Recitation. Mrs. Paty and Mrs. Judd... Vocal Duet. Mrs. Austin... Song. Mr. Jas. B. Castle... Recitation. Miss Walstead and Mr. Rueschky... Vocal Duet.

Hawaii and Tacoma.

President Simpson of the Tacoma steamer line invited the Commissioners at Washington to visit Tacoma, Wash., on their return to the islands, and go home by a new line of steamers which will ply between Tacoma and Honolulu. TACOMA (Wash.), Feb. 20.—Chairman Thurston has written to the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce accepting an invitation for the Commission to visit this city on its way home to Honolulu.

E. O. Hall & Son, L'd.

February, 1893.

INTERESTING TO

Stock Raisers

JUST RECEIVED

From Liverpool—A lot of

Rock Salt

For Sale in Quantities to Suit!

ALSO—ALWAYS ON HAND

BEST QUALITY

— OF —

Kakaako Salt

IN 100-LB. BAGS

For sale by the bag or in

lots of from one to twenty-

five tons.

This Salt is made at the

KAKAAKO SALT WORKS, situ-

ated east of Honolulu, from

clean ocean water, which is

evaporated in about 600 ponds

laid out in the mathematical

order, supplied from about

fifty storage ponds, all kept

in the most perfect order.

The above sold at a reduced

price by

E. O. HALL & SON

AGENTS FOR THE

Kakaako Salt Works

BY AUTHORITY

Hawaiian Gazette

12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1893.

ACT 20.

An Act to Regulate the Carrying of Passengers for Hire in the Harbor of Honolulu

BE IT ENACTED by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

SECTION 1—In addition to the requirements of Sections 101 to 109 both inclusive of the Civil Code, relating to plying of boats for hire in the Harbor of Honolulu, it is hereby provided that no person shall engage in the business of boatman without first obtaining a license as hereinafter set forth.

SECTION 2—The Minister of the Interior may issue to any responsible person a license as boatman, for which a fee of one dollar shall be paid, and such license shall remain in force for one year, and shall not be transferable.

SECTION 3—Every licensed boatman must provide himself with a badge upon which must be plainly marked a number, which badge must at all times when the boatman is employed be conspicuously displayed. Such badges shall be furnished by the Minister of the Interior at cost.

SECTION 4—Any person who shall act as a boatman in any boat plying for hire in the Harbor of Honolulu without a license, or any licensed boatman who shall transgress any of the provisions of Sections 102, 103, 104, 105 of the Civil Code, or any amendments thereto, or of this Act, shall be liable to a fine of five dollars.

SECTION 5—The Minister of the Interior may from time to time make rules and regulations to be observed by licensed boatmen, which regulations shall be published in some newspaper in Honolulu, and shall then have the force and effect of law.

SECTION 6—This Act shall take effect upon publication.

Approved this 2nd day of March, A. D. 1893.

(Signed.) SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed.) J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

3320 1469-3t

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of an Act entitled "An Act to Regulate the Carrying of Passengers for Hire in the Harbor of Honolulu, Approved March 2nd, 1893," it is hereby ordered that all applicants for Licenses as a Boatman must first obtain a Certificate from the Marshal or his Deputy as to his competency to ply a boat. Upon presentation of this Certificate at the Interior Office, a License will issue to the holder for the term of one year. The license will contain a badge number, and the badge which must be worn at all times when the Boatman is employed with his boat, can be obtained at the Police Station upon payment of the sum of \$2.50.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, March 4th, 1893. 3320 1469-3t

"German Syrup"

G. Gloger, Druggist, Watertown, Wis. This is the opinion of a man who keeps a drug store, sells all medicines, comes in direct contact with the patients and their families, and knows better than anyone else how remedies sell, and what true merit they have. He hears of all the failures and successes, and can therefore judge: "I know of no medicine for Coughs, Sore Throat, or Hoarseness that had done such effective work in my family as Boschee's German Syrup. Last winter a lady called at my store, who was suffering from a very severe cold. She could hardly talk, and I told her about German Syrup and that a few doses would give relief; but she had no confidence in patent medicines. I told her to take a bottle, and if the results were not satisfactory I would make no charge for it. A few days after she called and paid for it, saying that she would never be without it in future as a few doses had given her relief."

Neumann's Alameda Real Estate.

OAKLAND, Feb. 7.—Paul Neumann, counsel to the late Queen Liliuokalani, at Hawaii, has deeded a number of acres of marsh land in Alameda county to Gustave Niebaum. The consideration named in the deed is nominal.

We record with regret the retirement of Judge Lyman from the bench of the Circuit Court, where he has filled an honorable place in the public service for many years. Judge Lyman was unquestionably one of the best of the Circuit Judges. He is the victim of the new Judiciary Act, which has consolidated the two Hawaii circuits into one.

Mr. BUSH has a letter in this morning's Ka Leo in which he claims that the published interviews with press reporters have made a great impression on the American people and changed the minds of many of the Senators. This is an instance of a fertile imagination certainly, but Mr. Bush enjoys no monopoly. Paul Neumann is over there too, telling stories, and one of his latest—and a fair sample of the rest—is the statement that he ran on an annexation platform at the last election. While Messrs. Bush and Neumann are busy abroad Mr. Nawahi is active at home, and in this morning's Ka Leo he tells his readers that Captain Wiltes has been recalled in order to be court-martialed.

(From Daily, March 4.)

To-day, at 12 o'clock noon of Washington time, President Harrison retires from the office which he has ably filled for four years, and Grover Cleveland assumes the Presidency of the American Republic. The ceremony of installation takes place on the front portico of the capitol at Washington, in the presence of one of the largest assemblages ever gathered together in that or any other country. It is estimated that over 200,000 persons witnessed the inauguration of President Harrison in 1889. Had we a cable connecting Honolulu with the American continent, the details of the inauguration might be published here at 12 o'clock to-day, as it takes place about five hours before our noon hour.

President Cleveland has been pleased to announce beforehand the formation of his Cabinet, for, as he has stated, he sees nothing to be gained by keeping it secret after the selection has been made. The following is the completed Cabinet, each of its members having accepted the appointment:

- Secretary of State: WALTER Q. GRESHAM, of Illinois. Secretary of the Treasury: JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kentucky. Secretary of War: DANIEL S. LAMONT, of New York. Secretary of the Navy: HILARY A. HERBERT, of Alabama. Secretary of the Interior: HOKE SMITH, of Georgia. Postmaster-General: WILSON S. BISSELL, of New York. Attorney-General: RICHARD OLNEY, of Massachusetts. Secretary of Agriculture: J. STERLING MORTON, of Nebraska.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.

There is a law in this country prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday. It is a good law, and should be enforced. It has not been very strictly carried out in the past—such laws, unhappily, seldom are; and it is well understood that there has been no great difficulty in getting a drink in this city, whatever the day of the week.

Liquor-selling of the kind referred to has generally been secret in manner and discreet as to the amount sold. Last Sunday, an exception to the rule of prudence occurred. Sailors were drunk early in the morning. Now a morning drunkard—if a landsman—is, as Robert Louis Stevenson observes, a poor creature, and it has been a well-recognized principle since the day of Pentecost, that drinking should not begin until after the third hour of the day, which would be according to modern reckoning, 9 o'clock in the morning. When men are drunk before that, it must be because liquor is very plentiful. This is the view taken by Marshal Ash-

ley, and he has served a penal summons on the owners of the saloon from which it is claimed the liquor was furnished. Last Sunday there was, it is said, not only gin flowing from bottles, but beer from the capacious barrel. Marshal Ashley thinks it is time this should be stopped.

No effort was made under the late police regime to stop Sunday selling, and Marshal Ashley will deserve great credit if he succeeds in putting an end to it now.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEAGUE.

We publish this morning an account of a meeting of the so-called Civil Rights League, of the formation of which an account was lately given in this paper. It will be found interesting reading. The objects of the League are supposed to be all known, its methods are claimed to be those of ordinary political party clubs, viz., discussion and agitation. Yet at the meeting Saturday night, after about fifteen minutes, there appeared to be some mysterious reason for going into "executive session," whatever that may mean, and reporters—the ADVERTISER was the only paper represented—had to retire. Another interesting fact is the circumstance that when Mr. Ashford wished to read the minutes of all previous meetings, Mr. Chas. Creighton and Mr. Antonio Rosa strenuously objected. The result was that the only minutes read were of the meeting the occurrence of which had been already reported in the ADVERTISER. These circumstances are certainly very singular, and the zeal of the Hawaiian Civil Rights League in covering up the tracks which it has already made, as well as those which it proposes to make in the future, can hardly be accounted for if it has no aims except those supposed to be described in its conveniently ambiguous title.

It is as plain as a pikestaff that this Civil Rights League is an anti-American organization, made up of rank royalists, contrived to delay annexation and if possible to prevent it altogether. It is intended to serve as the nucleus for malcontents, and all who sympathize with the desire to replace the present order by the former anarchy. It is true that Mr. Ashford declares the league to be in favor of annexation. He says that its object is merely to secure State government. Since when, may we ask, have Testa, Creighton and the rest of these gentlemen been such good annexationists? If Mr. Ashford were himself the cordial annexationist he pretends to be he would hardly head a political movement with these persons. This dilemma, indeed, will make no impression on Mr. Ashford, who has been on all sides in politics ever since he landed in the country; but it should serve as a warning to those—if there be any such—who are disposed to take this movement in good faith. Imagine any genuine American following the lead of Testa, Rosa, Creighton, the editors of the Holomua, etc., etc., in an annexation movement, or indeed in any movement whatever. The idea is simply absurd.

The game which these gentlemen propose to play relies on the natives to furnish its pawns. It appears, however, that the natives are not greatly taken with the charms of this league. They do not like the ambiguity of its high sounding title, and it is said, propose to form a new league of their own, under the leadership of Sam Parker and Joseph Nawahi. If this is true, it will be rather hard on the Civil Rights League which will be reduced to a baker's dozen of adherents, and will hardly be able to fill the Chinese Theatre—a most appropriate place, by the way—unless the executive committee goes out into King street and the other highways and hedges and compel them to come in.

The steamer C. R. Bishop is not due until next Friday, but many people think she will return before the sailing of the Alameda, which is expected to be on Thursday.

A very serious accident occurred at Hamakua recently. Near the forks of the road in Hamakua a railroad track, over which cane cars run to and fro from Paia, crosses the thoroughfare. During Thursday a.m., the 2d inst., a pair of horses drawing a buggy containing Mrs. L. A. Andrews, her child and a native driver, became frightened at the rushing by of some empty cars, and turned suddenly, bringing two wheels of the carriage on to the high roadside bank; the vehicle quickly overturned throwing out the occupants. The buggy immediately righted, and the horses ran as far as the plantation store.

MAUI NEWS.

A Literary and Social Evening at Makawao.

During last evening, the 3d inst., the monthly gathering of the Makawao Literary Society was held in the parlors of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Haiku. Old Prob. seems suddenly to have developed a prejudice against literature and sociability, for this event has suffered through three postponements owing to unfavorable weather. Even during the earlier hours of yesterday's darkness, the faces of incoming guests were frequently "sprayed" by passing showers. However, when once the warm glow of the veranda lights was passed, cordial hospitality and charming sociability soon dissipated all remembrance of hostility without. Though the attendance was somewhat smaller than is customary, still opportunities for society chit chat were greater, and the enjoyment of the occasion was increased rather than diminished by Old Prob.'s interference.

The programme, under the direction of Mrs. H. G. Alexander and Miss May E. Baldwin, made a harmonious beginning through a pretty piano solo by Miss Grace Dickey. Mr. A. Hocking then read very clearly and attractively a humorous piece entitled "The Story of Little Moses."

No. 3 was a reading and shadow pictures of "The Tar Baby," from Uncle Remus. Mr. C. H. Dickey cast the shade of Brer Rabbit, W. O. Aiken "lay low" as Brer Fox, and Sam Baldwin said "nuthin'" but impersonated the "Tar Baby" with great success.

A Scotch song was pleasingly rendered by Mrs. T. L. Gulick, and a quartet composed of Messrs. Dickey, Nicoll, Lindsey and Charles Baldwin amused the audience with a negro melody. The sixth event on the list was a reading and tableau of James Russell Lowell's "Zekle's Courtship," in which Mrs. Beckwith read the poem, and Mrs. C. D. Loveland, Miss Irene Stiles and Mr. F. W. Hardy took the parts in the three-act tableau. When the curtain was first drawn, amid the flash and smoke of red light, verdant Zekle was revealed peering longingly through the window at pretty Hulda paring apples.

The second scene showed Zekle uneasy as to his feet and hands, casting sheep's eyes at his rosy sweetheart who, apparently unconscious of his presence, was busy with the pan of fruit. Number three exhibits the astonishment of the mother at the rather compromising attitude of the bashful pair.

The next feature of the entertainment was a tenor solo by C. W. Baldwin, which received an encore. The recitation by Miss Anna Paris of "Mrs. Bean's Courtship" was honored by a recall, when she rendered "The Devil's Second Wife." Miss Paris's natural and conversational style of elocution is most attractive. The finale of the programme was a piano solo by Miss Lottie Alexander, which exhibited so much artistic finish and musical feeling as to demand a repetition of her playing in the guise of another pleasing piece.

Then refreshments were served, concerning which sandwiches containing "real ham," and ice-cream deserve agreeable mention. Man is a social animal, and Makawao district is most popular, as it knows exceedingly well how to cater to this most human weakness.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Leroy Housen, the well-known jockey, is very sick with consumption at Wailuku Hospital.

Mr. Catton, of Honolulu, has been making a business visit to Maui during the week. Both he and Midshipman Parker of the Garnet have been the guests of Mr. H. P. Baldwin, Haiku.

Mr. B. D. Baldwin, is coming back to Kalanani. The change of plans in regard to this little plantation was brought about owing to an exchange of lands between Paia and Hamakua, of which Kalanani is a part. Hamakua is to have 100 acres of new cane land in exchange for some pastures in Kalanani. The "boys" are pleased to have Ben back at "Diamond Palace."

W. O. Aiken, at present the Kahului agent of the Waimanalo, is soon to be timekeeper at Hamakua.

Edward (Teddy) Saffery, died at Unalakupa during the past week. Mr. and Mrs. R. von Tempy are soon to remove from Wailuku to Makawao. The gentleman is to manage Puunalei Ranch.

Miss Emily Biers and James Kona were married at Waikapu last Wednesday, the 1st inst., by Rev. S. Kapu. Many Wailuku friends were present and enjoyed the wedding luncheon.

STRAY SCRIBBLINGS.

A very serious accident occurred at Hamakua recently. Near the forks of the road in Hamakua a railroad track, over which cane cars run to and fro from Paia, crosses the thoroughfare. During Thursday a.m., the 2d inst., a pair of horses drawing a buggy containing Mrs. L. A. Andrews, her child and a native driver, became frightened at the rushing by of some empty cars, and turned suddenly, bringing two wheels of the carriage on to the high roadside bank; the vehicle quickly overturned throwing out the occupants. The buggy immediately righted, and the horses ran as far as the plantation store.

The child and driver escaped with but slight injuries, but Mrs. Andrews, who was immediately taken to Mr. C. D. Loveland's, was delirious during the rest of the day, and at the present moment her friends are much concerned about her. This is the fifth runaway casualty the past two or three weeks.

The auction of the household furniture and effects of Mrs. A. R. Laws, of Hamakua, passed off most successfully on Thursday. The agents for two plantation libraries paid good prices for the fine collection of books, and the presence of several young men who are perhaps contemplating matrimony in the near future, made the bidding lively on the household accessories. Auctioneer Hous, of Wailuku, conducted the sale, Mr. Andrews being compelled to withdraw, owing to the accident to his family.

PORT ITEMS.

During Wednesday, the 1st inst., the schooner Anna, Williams, master arrived in Kahului. She brought a cargo of general merchandise and made the trip in fourteen days.

On the same day, the brigantine Consuelo, Jacobsen, master, came into port. She also brought merchandise, but made faster time, 12 days from San Francisco.

The Bowden is still loading sugar, and expects to sail on Wednesday, the 8th, for San Francisco.

Another vessel, name unknown, is at present beating about outside the harbor.

Weather—Disagreeably moist all the week.

Maui, March 4, 1893.

MAILE LODGE

Gives a Ball at Hamakua, Hawaii.

The social event of the season in this part of the island was the ball given by the Maile Lodge, No. 4, Knights of Pythias, at their Castle Hall on Saturday night, February 25th. The weather for some days before had been bad, which no doubt kept many away, and on Saturday it rained until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon; but when 7:30 came with it came a goodly number of guests, and the ball opened on time with Mr. Vredenberg and his cornet seated at the piano, which is a sufficient guarantee that the music was all that could be desired.

The hall was beautifully decorated with palms, fern wreaths, maile, and emblems and pictures of the Order. The night was bracing, the floor in prime condition, and so much vim was thrown in it that when midnight came the full programme of twelve dances [the programmes were from the GAZETTE office] was finished and three extras to their credit. After the dancing was finished a substantial supper, consisting of sandwiches, turkey, many kinds of cake, lemonade and hot coffee was served.

Among the members of the Lodge who were present are noted: Albert de la Nux and wife, Dr. Greenfield, wife and daughter, M. Foley and wife, A. Long and wife, R. T. Rickard, wife and daughter, E. W. Estep and wife, C. A. Grote and wife, William Grote, wife and sister, Fred Clinton, M. V. Holmes, Armstrong Smith, Joe Burkinshaw, E. Madden, W. Backsburg, C. Gertz and Jos. Ireland. Those not members of the Lodge are: E. W. Barnard and sister, Robert Horner and sister, Charles Olsen and wife, James Olsen and wife, William Heep and wife, William Peterson and wife, George Hardey and wife, R. B. Rickard and wife, William Hardey and wife, Mr. Joanne and wife, Mrs. A. Joanne and daughter, Miss Joanne, Mr. Bortford and wife, Mrs. Jay M. Horner, Misses Alice Horner, Emma Mullinger, Mary Low, Clara Low, Stella Kaana, Juanita Hasinger, and Messrs. W. A. Yeates, Archie Smithies, Thomas O'Brien, L. P. Lincoln, J. J. Muir, W. H. Stone, H. S. Overend, J. Winter, G. Osborn, R. W. Podmore, J. W. Pickard, Robert Thompson, Herbert Swift, Henry Veeder, Ramsey, Siebreker and perhaps a number of others whose names could not be learned by your correspondent, as the last dance was danced with thirty-two couples and there was still a number in the hall not dancing.

March 2, 1893.

ESCAPED PUNISHMENT.

The other day, when the case of Macfarlane & Co., charged with selling liquor on Sunday, came up in the District Court, the counsel for the defendants interposed several objections, one of which was that the service made upon C. M. White, an official of the corporation, was improper. Judge Foster took the matter under advisement and on Saturday morning he decided in favor of the defendants.

It looks now as though the case will not be pushed any further, owing to a defect in the law governing corporations. The matter is to be remedied by the councils of the Government, by passing a new law.

The arrest has had a good effect at any rate, as several of the saloons which made a practice of selling liquor on Sundays were closed up Sunday.

The officers of Company "D," of the National Guard are: Charles T. Wilder, Captain; J. W. Jones, 1st Lieutenant; J. L. Torbert, 2d Lieutenant.

New Advertisements.

TARO FLOUR CURES DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES.

Remaining in the General Post Office up to Feb. 23, 1893.

LIST OF LETTERS

- And, H. C. (2) Archibald, E. D. (2) Albina, Dr M. Austin, Mrs E. Andrews, S. Armstrong, Mrs L. N. Anderson, R. W. Boister, A. (2) Blaisdell, J. Brown, J. W. Bailey, W. Brown, J. W. Blanchard, H. Caldwell, J. B. Bennett, T. G. Bent, J. W. Butler, Mr. Corey, C. R. Costa, W. Clapper, W. Chalmers, Jas. Cottrell, C. Clark, Mrs F. Crowling, J. Clemenst, G. A. Carroll, Mrs J. Carstens, Mr. Cohen & Co. Courts, G. Calhota, J. Carter, Mrs A. Cooper, L. Cunn, G. Drew, L. (2) Davey, W. B. Dowall, E. Desiken, Mrs. Douglass, D. Davis, W. Dowell, Mrs. Dunbar, T. E. Daburn, Capt J. Davis, E. H. Dean, Wm. Dyer, W. J. David, Mrs L. Evans, J. R. Elliott, F. A. Everett, C. H. Finley, Mrs. Faron, Saml. Fisher, Mrs J. Gray, S. K. Gunst, Dr (2) Goodacre, G. Grace, Miss G. W. Chu Gun, Gandall, S. Gibbs, J. W. (2) Gleason, Miss A. G. J. Grant, Mr. Graham, J. Harris, Mrs J. Heneppe, Mrs J. G. Hill, J. A. Howe, G. Harper, Mrs. Hardy, W. A. Hoacke, W. Hoston, C. B. Hagan, H. Haynes, C. E. Heyfeld, I. I. Hamilton, T. R. Hendry, J. W. Howell, J. O. Houghtaling, G. S. (2) Haak, J. Huming, F. W. Heins, C. Horner, S. J. Henriekson, Mrs. Hunt, J. H. (2) Hunter, Mr. Harrison, Mrs C. H. Howers, T. Hudson, R. Isaacs, J. Inkermann, E. Johnson, Mrs. Jordan, A. Johnson, C. Johnson, G. Kelly, J. Kirchoff, Mrs M. Kirstien, A. C. J. (2) Kaufman, M. Kennedy, Mrs M. Keatze, J. A. Kittle, J. G. Laske, Mrs C. LeCout, S. K. LeCout, W. H. Lawrence, F. M. Love, J. (4) Lucas, W. J. Lee, E. Lancaster, M. Lamma, S. W. Larsen, M. Macgregor, M. (4) Milton, Mrs. Mashke, O. Meyer, G. L. Munn, A. H. McConbin, H. McQueen, J. Miller, C. P. McGee, J. Mossman, R. (4) Mullen, T. Muller, J. D. (5) Muller, Mr. McAllen, J. R. McGowen, Mr. Moore, G. R. Muller, W. O. Martin, S. Murdock, J. J. McShane, I. Muller, W. O. (2) McShane, I. McLaughlin, J. J. Moroff, A. McWilliams, J. J. Mills, T. Marshall, J. Nichotens, J. A. Nicks, E. Niipe, H. Palmer, J. H. Paul, Mrs M. (2) Rain, P. J. Randolph, Geo. Ross, J. Robinson, Mrs G. (2) Ross, J. Robinson, J. D. Rupprecht, F. Robinson, H. (2) Ross, Capt J. Rothberger, C. Reiners, H. Raymond, F. Severance, T. Seawell, Q. Schrane, J. W. Sandemann, Geo. Scott, R. Sammel, Rev C. Scott, F. Smith, S. Stewart, J. Smith, Jas W. Sanford, D. F. Stark, Mrs G. Stein, A. (2) Steiniger, F. Smith, S. Strehlmann, D. Scott, J. F. Taylor, J. D. (3) Todd, Mrs. Taylor, W. Tanner, C. Tompson, Mrs J. Turner, A. Tompson, J. T. T. Turney, M. L. Tompson, Wm F. Taylor, John Thundersorn, J. Vierra, A. Vernon, Mr. Vere, C. Woodward, H. R. (8) Wood, J. (5) Woods, J. F. (2) Wilson, G. (4) Woods, W. E. Wilcox, J. Whitney, J. R. (2) Wallace, K. Woods, H. S. Wallace, J. Weir, Capt (2) Weiss, E. Wistman, R. F. Wright, W. J. Westbrook, Mr. Wylie, R. Williams, Geo. Wilcox, T. H. Wentworth, H. B. Wignall, R. G.

REGISTERED.

3328. W. P. McCraith

Parties inquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

WALTER HILL, Postmaster-General. General Post Office, Honolulu, February 28, 1893.

If you don't take the ADVERTISER you don't get the news.

THE TAX OFFICE.

BROWN GETS A NEW GRIP ON IT.

Judge Frear Gives a Decision for Plaintiff in the Famous Suit.

On Tuesday Judge Frear filed a decision in the case of C. A. Brown vs. C. N. Spencer. The decision is in favor of the plaintiff, and it lays down the law in a very clear manner. The suit was brought to enjoin Mr. Spencer from exercising the duties of tax assessor, to which office Mr. Brown lays claim. No appeal has yet been noted. The following is the full decision:

This is a suit in equity for an injunction, and is brought for the purpose of trying the title to the office of Tax Assessor and Collector for the Island of Oahu. It was begun in the Supreme Court and was first heard before Mr. Justice Dole, then of that Court, upon demurrer based on the ground that the matter was not cognizable by a Court of Equity. The demurrer was overruled and the defendant given leave to answer. Subsequently the case was removed to this Court by the provisions of the "Act to Re-organize the Judiciary Department." The defendant answered and the case was submitted without argument on bill and answer, briefs being filed.

The facts of the case as shown by the bill and answer are as follows: On the 17th day of October, 1892, the plaintiff, being then the duly appointed and qualified Assessor and Collector of Taxes for the Island of Oahu, received from the then Cabinet a written notification of his removal from said office. For reasons stated in this Cabinet, and which are deemed sufficient under the law. This was signed by all the members of the Cabinet. No charges were preferred against the plaintiff and no opportunity was given him to meet the witnesses, if any, against him, or to be heard in his defense. On the same day the then Minister of Finance signed and delivered to the defendant a document purporting to be an appointment of the defendant to said office, and to be made with the approval of the Queen. The defendant thereupon entered upon the duties of the office, and has ever since exercised the same. On the 19th day of the same month the said Minister gave the plaintiff a statement in writing of the reasons and specific facts relied on for his removal.

The plaintiff claims that he is lawfully entitled to the office, and that the attempt to remove him therefrom was void because no opportunity was given him to be heard; and he prays that an injunction may issue restraining the defendant from further exercising the duties of the office, because the acts of the defendant are likely to cause great and irreparable loss to the plaintiff, and are prejudicial to the public interests, and there is no adequate remedy at law.

The defendant claims that he is lawfully entitled to the office by virtue of his said alleged appointment; that the plaintiff was properly removed from the office, and had no right to a hearing upon his removal, the sufficiency of the cause for such removal being placed by law entirely in the discretion of the Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Cabinet.

Counsel agreed, by stipulation on file, that the sufficiency of the reasons alleged, or the truth of the matters set up by the Cabinet, are not in issue in this case, and are open to either party without prejudice in any other proceeding; and that the question raised by the bill and answer is the following: "Was the action of the Ministry in the matter of the attempted removal of C. A. Brown from the office of Tax Assessor for the Island of Oahu a valid exercise of the powers granted by the statute?"

This is the sole question before the Court. Chapter XXXVI of the Laws of 1888 provides: "Section 2. The Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Cabinet, shall appoint an assessor and collector of taxes for each taxation division of the Kingdom."

"Section 3. Any such assessor may be removed by the said Minister, with the consent of the Cabinet, whenever in his opinion such officer shall be incompetent or corrupt, or shall have failed properly to perform the duties of his office, and a successor to such office may thereupon be appointed in the manner provided in Section 2 of this Act: Provided, that in case of any such removal the said Minister shall, within two weeks thereafter, give such a person a statement in writing of the reasons and specific facts relied on for such removal."

Under the statute, what is the assessor's tenure of office? Does he hold office during pleasure, or during good behavior? Is he removable at pleasure, or only for cause?

"Where an officer is appointed during pleasure, or where the power of removal is discretionary, the power to remove may be exercised without notice or hearing. But where the appointment is during good behavior, or where the removal can only be for certain specified causes, the power of removal cannot be exercised, unless there be a formulated charge against the officer, notice to him of the accusation, and a hearing of the evidence in support of the charge, and an opportunity given to the party of making defence." Dillon, Mun. Corp., 4th ed. sec. 250.

The Act of 1888 provides for the removal of the assessor only for certain specified causes, through it makes the Cabinet the sole judges whether those causes exist. It expressly names the causes for which the removal may be made, thereby excluding a removal

for other causes or at pleasure. To hold that the removal is discretionary would be to nullify the words of the statute which specify the causes for which the removal may be made. Section 6 of the same Act provides that "each assessor shall appoint, and at his pleasure remove, as many deputies as may be required." By plain words, the deputies are made removable at pleasure. If the assessors were intended to be removable in the same way, why were certain causes specified? Obviously, the Legislature intended that the tenures of office should be different in the two cases. A deputy is removable at pleasure, an assessor for cause only. The expression "in his opinion" does not alter the case. It merely expresses what would be true without the expression. For, where an officer is removable for cause, the hearing is had before the removing officer; though a few courts hold that the hearing should be before a court of law. Perhaps the expression "in his opinion" was inserted to show beyond doubt that the Minister is the one to decide whether the causes exist. Whether the causes exist or not must rest "in the opinion" of some one, and the fact that it is so expressed in the statute does not negative the idea that there must be a hearing. The "opinion" of a judge is often mentioned in statutes, but this does not mean an "opinion" without a hearing. An opinion is a very different thing from discretion, or pleasure. Nor is the case altered by the proviso, "that in any such removal the said Minister shall, within two weeks thereafter, give such person a statement in writing of the reasons and specific facts relied on for such removal." If the removal can be made for cause only, under the first part of the section, the requirement, in the proviso, of a statement thereafter of the particular causes relied upon is not sufficient to show that, taking the whole section together, a removal may be made at pleasure. Indeed, this proviso clearly implies that a removal can be made only for cause, for it refers to the "reasons and specific facts relied on for such removal." It is entirely consistent with the idea that a hearing is required. For, it may be that of the charges preferred against the assessor, only a part are, after the hearing, found to be true, and it is a statement of these only that is required. The proviso does not imply that the official is then, that is, after his removal, to know for the first time what charges there are against him, but that he is to know then what charges are found to have been proved against him. It is true, no hearing is provided for in the statute, and this would appear, at first thought, to indicate that no hearing need be given. But once admitting that the removal can be made only for cause, it follows that an opportunity to be heard is essential, for no one ought to be condemned without a chance to defend himself.

"When the removal is not discretionary, but must be for a cause, as is the case here, and nothing is said as to the procedure, a specification of the charges, notice, and an opportunity to be heard are essential." State ex rel. Denison v. City of St. Louis, 90 Mo., 19, 24; Dillon, Mun. Corp., Sec. 253.

There are authorities it must be admitted, which hold that under statutes similar to ours, no opportunity to be heard need be given. But these appear to be opposed to the decided weight of authority and to fundamental principles of justice.

In Commonwealth ex rel. Bowman v. Slifer, 25 Pa., St. 23, the statute provided: "Whenever in the opinion of the Governor, the said Adjutant-General fails and neglects faithfully to perform the duties of his office, the Governor shall remove him from office." The Court said, per Lewis, C. J., "We are unwilling to believe that the Governor intended without cause to remove an officer appointed for a term of years before the term had expired. That he possessed the power of removal is conceded; but the power is to be exercised upon cause shown. It exists only where 'the officer fails and neglects faithfully to perform the duties of his office.' It is true that the executive is made the judge; and that his 'opinion' or judgment is conclusive so far as relates to the question of removal. But that judgment is not to be pronounced without notice, without any charge or specification and without any opportunity given to the officer to make his defense. The reputation and the right of the incumbent to the office for the term specified in his commission are involved; and he has a right to know the accusation and to be heard in his defense."

In Dullam v. Willson, 53 Mich., 392, the constitution provided: "The Governor shall have power and it shall be his duty to examine into the condition and administration of any public office and the acts of any public officer, elective or appointed, to remove from office for gross neglect of duty, or for corrupt conduct in office or any other misfeasance or malfeasance therein, and to appoint a successor, and to report the causes of such removal to the Legislature at its next session." The Court said, per Champlin, J., "He (the Governor) is not authorized to exercise the power (of removal) at his pleasure or caprice. It is only when the causes named exist that the power conferred can be exercised. It follows as a necessary consequence that the fact must be determined before the removal can be made. It is also clear that the fact must be determined by some tribunal invested with judicial power, for a determination whether specified causes exist is the exercise of judicial functions. Judicial determination of facts must rest upon and be preceded by notice, proof and hearing."

In State ex rel. Denison vs. City of St. Louis, 90 Mo., 19, the statute provided: "Any appointed officer may be removed by the mayor or council for cause." The statute provided expressly for a hearing in the case of a removal of an elected officer, but not in the case of a removal of an appointed officer. This would seem to imply that no hearing need be given in the latter case, but the Court held differently, in the words above quoted from this case.

In Field v. Commonwealth, 32 Pa., St. 478, the Court held that an opportunity to be heard must be given before removal, "where the appointment is either during good behavior for a limited or unlimited period, or where

the removal can only be for certain specified causes."

In Capel v. Child, 2 Cr. & J., 558, the statute provided for a removal, "whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of any bishop, either of his own knowledge, or upon proof by affidavit laid before him," that certain causes existed. The Court, per Lord Lyndhurst, C. B., held that if the bishop acted on "proof by affidavit," he must first give the party an opportunity to put in counter affidavits; and, if he acted on "his own knowledge," he must first afford the party an opportunity to be heard in his defense.

In Osgood v. Nelson, 5 App. Cas. L. R., 636, a hearing was recognized as essential where the statute provided for a removal "for inability or misbehavior, or for any other cause which may appear reasonable to the Mayor and Council."

In Regina v. Archbishop of Canterbury, 1 El. & El., 545, it was held that an opportunity to be heard must be granted by the Archbishop, upon an appeal to him from the Bishop, where the statute provided that the removal might be confirmed or annulled by the Archbishop "as to him shall appear just and proper."

See also Ham v. Boston Board of Police, 142 Mass., 90.

As to whether the hearing should be before the Minister of Finance alone or before the entire Cabinet, it would seem from Andrews v. King, 77 Me., 224, that it should be before the entire Cabinet.

The question whether the reasons upon which the Cabinet relied for its removal in this case are true or not, is not before the Court. Even if the Cabinet decided rightly, without hearing the opposite party; yet the proceedings would be void. Qui aliquid statuerit parte inaudita altera, aequum licet statuerit, non aequum fuerit.

Nor is the question whether the Cabinet acted in good faith or not before the Court. Under similar statutes, as was said in Dullam vs. Willson, it often happens that officers act in "an exparte and summary manner not through any wrong motive, but from a misconception of the method in which such power should be exercised."

The authorities show that where removals from office can be made only for cause, the substantial principles of law as to proceedings affecting private rights should be observed. The officer should have notice of the proceedings against him; there must be charges against him specifically stated; reasonable time and opportunity must be given him to answer the charges, and to produce his testimony; and he is entitled to cross-examine the witnesses against him. Dillon, Mun. Corp., Secs. 253-255, and cases cited supra.

It appearing in this case that the above requirements were not observed, the attempted removal of the plaintiff from office was void. An injunction will be granted as prayed for in the bill.

F. M. Hatch for plaintiff; A. P. Peterson and C. Creighton for defendant. Honolulu, February 28, 1893.

The new Board of Health is officially announced in this issue.

New Advertisements

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Just Received PER GERMAN BARK PAUL ISENBERG

AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS. DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, Etc.

TAILORS' GOODS.

FANCY GOODS, Boots and Shoes, Saddles, etc., etc.

PLANTATION SUPPLIES

AND A FINE LINE OF BECHSTEIN & SEILER PIANOS.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS AND MINERAL WATERS.

New Advertisements

Itching Skin Humors Torturing, Disfiguring Eczemas

And every species of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, and blotchy skin and scalp diseases are relieved in the majority of cases by a single application, and speedily, permanently and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies fail.



No language can exaggerate the suffering of those afflicted with these diseases, especially of little babies, whose tender skins are literally on fire.

CUTICURA

Remedies are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, are absolutely pure, and agreeable to the most sensitive, and may be used on the youngest infant and most delicate invalid with gratifying and unflinching success.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most intense itching, burning, and inflammation, permits rest and sleep, heals raw and irritated surfaces, cleanses the scalp of crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the only medicated toilet soap, is indispensable in cleansing diseased surfaces. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood and skin purifier and greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities, and thus removes the cause. Hence, the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

How to Cure Diseases of the Skin and Blood, mailed free to any address, 64 pages, 50 Diseases, 50 Illustrations, 100 Testimonials. A book of priceless value to every sufferer. CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by FORTY DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, U. S. A.

Pimply Skin

red, rough hands, painful finger ends and shapeless nails are prevented and cured by Cuticura Soap, incomparably the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, while rivaling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. The only medicated toilet soap and the only preservative and cure of inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, rough, red, and itchy skin, and simple humors of infants.

BENSON, SMITH & CO., Consignees, Honolulu, H. I. 1383-y

HOLLISTER & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS, TOBACCONISTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS

AERATED WATERS

AGENTS FOR: J. C. Ayer & Co., Parke Davis & Co., Hoyt's German Cologne

Colgate's Soaps, Colgate's Perfumes, Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Perry Davis Pain Killer, Lundborg's Perfumes, Chesebrough Vaseline

Fellow's Syrup, Clement's Tonic, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ISLAND ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES. Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest climates, and for any length of time. To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India. Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company. LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

New Advertisements



The most reliable aperient is, undoubtedly, AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Except in extreme cases, physicians have abandoned the use of drastic purgatives, and recommend a milder, but no less effective medicine. The favorite is

Ayer's Pills

the superior virtues of which have been certified to under the official seals of state chemists, as well as by hosts of eminent doctors and pharmacists. No other Pill so well supplies the demand of the general public for a

Safe, Certain, Agreeable family medicine. If you suffer from constipation, sick headache, dyspepsia, jaundice, liver complaint, or biliousness, take Ayer's Pills, which are unequalled. Though prompt and thorough in operation, their effect is to strengthen the bowels and restore regular and natural action.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Sold by Druggists and Medicine Vendors. Every Dose Effective. HOLLISTER & CO., 109 FORT ST. HONOLULU, 1304-y Sole Agents Haw. Islands.

Hawaiian Stamps WANTED.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR EITHER large or small quantities of used Hawaiian Postage Stamps, as follows: (These offers are per hundred and any quantity will be accepted, no matter how small, at the same rates.)

Table listing stamp values: 1 cent, violet, 60; 1 cent, blue, 50; 1 cent, green, 40; 2 cent, vermilion, 1 50; 2 cent, brown, 30; 2 cent, rose, 20; 2 cent, violet, 1891 issue, 50; 5 cent, dark blue, 1 50; 5 cent, ultramarine blue, 60; 6 cent, green, 2 50; 10 cent, black, 4 00; 10 cent, vermilion, 5 00; 10 cent, brown, 2 50; 12 cent, black, 6 00; 12 cent, mauve, 6 00; 15 cent, brown, 5 00; 18 cent, red, 10 00; 25 cent, purple, 10 00; 50 cent, red, 15 00; \$1, carmine, 25 00; 1 cent envelope, 40; 2 cent envelope, 75; 4 cent envelope, 1 50; 5 cent envelope, 1 50; 10 cent envelope, 3 00. No torn stamps wanted at any price. Address: GEO. E. WASHBURN, 625 Octavia St., San Francisco, Cal. 3021 1418-4f

Canadian Pacific Railway

THE FAMOUS TOURIST ROUTE OF THE WORLD. \$5 Second and \$10 First Class. Less than by Other Lines. TO ALL POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, VIA PORTLAND, TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS, Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver Tickets to all points in Japan, China, India and around the world.

For Tickets and General Information THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents Canadian Pacific Railway for 1426-1y Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE, LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE AGENTS!

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life INSURANCE CO. OF BOSTON, Atna Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford,

Union Insurance Co. OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

IMPORTERS WILL PLEASE take notice that the fine BARK JOHN D. BREWER, Master, Will sail from Boston for Honolulu on or about JUNE 1, 1893.

For further particulars apply to C. BREWER & CO.

Hawaiian Gazette

12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1893.

A HAWAIIAN Civil Rights League has been formed; its professed object is to bring about the millennium. As most of its promoters have been prominent in previous millennial epochs, particularly in that which has just closed, it will not be difficult to conjecture that the millennium which they seek to restore is the one from which they have just been ejected.

THE retirement of Henry Smith from the position of Secretary of the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department will be regarded with general regret. He has been a faithful and efficient officer of the Department for a period of ten years, and in that capacity, as in the more important one of head clerk of the Judiciary Department, he has earned the cordial esteem of everyone with whom he has come in contact. We hope he will continue to serve the Government for many years to come in the responsible position which he now occupies.

THE NEW FIRE LAW.

The Fire Bill has become a law, and its full text is published in this morning's issue of the GAZETTE. The measure represents a genuine reform, and will be hailed as such by the majority. Honolulu has become a city of sufficient size to require a regular paid department, which will not cost more than the volunteer system, while its efficiency should certainly not be less.

We cordially recognize the valuable service rendered by the Volunteer Department for many years past. It has had many efficient engineers, many devoted firemen, and we believe the quality of its work to have been on the whole of a high order. It has become, however, a rank political hotbed, and some of the companies were the center of a great deal of activity which had nothing at all to do with their duties as firemen. The abating of this nuisance will be regarded with a feeling of general satisfaction.

It is a pity that the services of Mr. Asch as Chief Engineer could not be retained. He was sincerely devoted to the public interest and zealous in the discharge of his duties. We have, however, no quarrel with his successor, and we believe he will prove a capable engineer.

BROWN VS. SPENCER.

Judge Frear has filed a decision in the suit in equity brought by C. A. Brown against C. N. Spencer for possession of the office of Tax Assessor. The decision is in favor of the plaintiff, and its full text is reproduced elsewhere. It will be found easy as well as interesting reading, and the points made are all within the comprehension of a layman.

The facts in the case are fully recited in the decision. Everyone will remember that when E. C. Macfarlane was Minister of Finance one of his last acts was to cut off the official head of C. A. Brown. He was seen writing the letter which sent Mr. Brown to the executioner while he was, as it were, being led out to execution himself, thus reversing the conduct of the Shakespearian villain who used his last breath to free his victims, and not to destroy them. Mr. Brown, however, being of an unconquerably stubborn disposition, would not admit that his head was off, and submitted the question to the Court, which has now decided that, in point of legal theory at least, the decapitation was not consummated. If the facts do not agree with this theory, the Judge would probably say, with a famous philosopher, "so much the worse for the facts."

The point to be decided in the case was simply whether the re-

moval was made in accordance with law. The grounds for the removal, the question whether the Minister acted in good faith or not, are matters in no way involved. Mr. Brown claimed that his removal was illegal because he was not given a hearing. The Court finds that this contention is well founded, the preponderance of authorities confirming the view that when an officer can be dismissed "for cause" only, and not at the "discretion" or "pleasure" of his superior, such dismissal is only permissible after notice and a hearing before the person authorized to pass upon the case. That person under our statute is the Minister himself. After a hearing, he may do what he pleases with his victim, but he cannot dispense with the formality at least of granting an opportunity for defense.

The effect of this decision is to discourage removals for political and partisan purposes, and to protect faithful public servants in the discharge of their duties. Of course it will still be possible for a brazen-faced Minister to discharge an official after a hearing, though nothing may have been proved against him, but such a course would require more hardihood in corruption than most evil doers possess. Every provision of the law which tends to check abusive removals should be cherished and upheld by the Courts. Such provisions are undoubtedly useful in checking corruption and maintaining the purity of the public service.

THE ELELE.

Nine of Its Backers Taken Into Court—A Little Light on Political History.

A case has just reached its final stage in the Circuit Court which throws a good deal of light on some secret chapters of Hawaiian political history. Last October Hon. J. S. Walker sued A. P. Peterson and eight others for non-payment of a note of \$2500.00, made by them to J. S. Bowler, as trustee for J. S. Walker. The defendants filed a general denial to the allegations of the petitions, but they failed to do so within the statutory period, and on motion of plaintiff's counsel the answer has been stricken from the record. Mr. Creighton, counsel for the defendants, has noted exceptions.

The following is a copy of the promissory note on which the action is founded:

HONOLULU, H. I., Oct. 26, '91.
\$2500.00.

Six months after date, for value received, we jointly promise to pay to the order of John F. Bowler, Trustee, the sum of \$2500.00, with interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per month, upon the payment of which said Bowler is to assign to us the mortgage upon the "Elele" newspaper plant.

A. P. PETERSON,
E. C. MACFARLANE,
J. J. SULLIVAN,
JOHN W. MACDONALD,
J. D. TUCKER,
ROBERT MORE,
J. W. JONES,
A. R. ROWAT,
W. G. ASHLEY,
JOHN F. BOWLER.

The object of the note was of course to enable its signers to control the Elele in the bitter three-cornered fight which it made before the last general election against the Liberals on the one hand and the Reform party on the other.

First News at San Francisco.

An instance of the way in which the Commission looks upon newspaper publicity it is interesting to know how the first story of the Hawaiian revolution came to be printed. On the trip from Honolulu to San Francisco the Commissioners occupied the time in preparing a statement in manifold of the details of the whole affair. The Claudine arrived at San Francisco very early on Saturday morning and Mr. Thurston was at once taken off by the boat from the custom house. He called up the newspaper offices by telephone and found that they had gone to press. However, when he told them that there had been a revolution in Hawaii the reporters lost no time in getting down to the dock, and there each one found a type-written account of it all, so that the whole story was printed in a later edition of the morning papers.—Washington Star.

Elsewhere can be found a notice to Saving's Bank depositors.

ALL TURNING ONE WAY.

Everybody on the Islands is Now For Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The following dispatch from the Minister to Hawaii was made public by the State Department to-day:

"United States Legation, Honolulu, February 1, 1893 [received February 14, 5 P.M.]

"To John W. Foster, Secretary of State—Sir: Everything is moving on here quietly. The Provisional Government is discharging its responsibilities with firmness, discretion and in a spirit of conciliation and magnanimity. The annexation sentiment has constantly increased since the departure of the commissioners for Washington, and with healthful earnestness is taking possession of all classes. Nearly all the German, the larger proportion of the respectable and responsible English and almost the entire Portuguese population are for annexation. This inclination of the Portuguese is quite important, for they number 7000 or 8000, and are among the most industrious and saving people in the islands. As to the terms of annexation, I still adhere firmly to the opinion expressed in my dispatch No. 74, that the sugar bounty to be paid to the Hawaiian sugar planters should be limited to 6 mills per pound—\$12 per ton, so long and only so long as the United States bounty system shall be maintained. To the objection that this allows only \$12 per ton on Hawaiian sugar, I would say that the Hawaiian planters get twice the amount per acre that the Louisiana planters do on the average, and as I said in my dispatch No. 74, the consensus of opinion among the leading planters here, obtained by me five or six months since, was and is that \$12 per ton bounty will place all the plantations worth maintaining on the road to financial safety and success.

As to the form of government for the islands, I now only vary from the views expressed in my dispatch 74 as to incline strongly to the opinion that the beginning should be substantially like that of President Jefferson and Congress in respect of Louisiana in the Act of 1804 (United States Statutes at Large, page 283), only differing from that by providing in addition to the Governor an Attorney-General, a Commissioner of Finance, a Commissioner of the Interior and a Legislative Council of thirteen or fourteen, all to be appointed by the President unless it should be deemed best for the Governor to appoint the Attorney-General and the Commissioners of Finance and of the Interior, who would be practically a Cabinet of three to aid the Governor to carry on the government. This plan and method of government could be maintained as a transition government until experience should prove it best to change to a more popular form. In the meantime the responsible voters would rapidly increase and American ideas and interests would gain in force and value.

My private consultations with the Provisional Government since the departure of the Commissioners for Washington has led me to think highly of the Jefferson act of 1804 for Louisiana as a transition expedient for Hawaii. This would allow affairs to move along on safe and conservative lines until time and experience demand something better. It would be fortunate to have such a man as Sanford B. Dole, the present head of the Provisional Government, for the first American Governor of Hawaii.

As to the liquidation of all the political claims of the fallen Queen and the Crown Princess I may be allowed to suggest that the spirit and import of the March treaty plan of 1854 had better be adopted. This plan authorizes the expenditure of \$100,000 for like purposes. I therefore suggest that if a liquidation of this kind be now under consideration \$150,000 should be allowed as a total sum for this purpose. Of this \$70,000 should go to the fallen Queen Liliuokalani, \$70,000 to the Crown Princess Kaiulani, and \$5000 to each of the two young Princes. The last named two Princes are harmless young persons of little account, not chiefs by blood, but were made princes by the late King Kalakaua without any constitutional right or power to do so. They were then boys, being the nephews of his wife Kapioiani. Should the entire sum granted for these purposes be greater or less than \$150,000, I advise that the above specified proportions be maintained.

As to the native Hawaiians and their native leaders, at this time things are tending favorably toward annexation. Mr. Kauhane, for many years a member of the Legislature, and who has been regarded for many years as the best native in the islands in public life, is a Noble in the last session of that body, is earnest for annexation. So is Mr. Kanhi, a member of the Legislature from this island.

Mr. John W. Kalua, the ablest native lawyer in the islands, and for years a member of the former Legislatures from the important island of Maui, thinks that the fall of the Queen and the extinction of the monarchy will be a boon to Hawaii, and he is for annexation.

Robert W. Wilcox, a half-white native, who led the Hawaiian revolt in 1889, which came so near being successful, is now for annexation. He was educated in Italy, at a military school, is 37 years of age, his father being a citizen of Rhode Island, and, it is said, he is still living in that State. This Wilcox has more fighting ability than any other native Hawaiian, and will be proud to become an American citizen, and at some future time to serve in the army or the civil service of the United States.

The ablest of the native Hawaiians, the Christian ministers, are strong in their American sympathies. The pastor of a large native Hawaiian church in this city, himself a native Hawaiian, is for annexation earnestly. The other large Hawaiian congregation and church in Honolulu has a favorite pastor, born here of American parentage, whose quiet influence is in the same direction.

The native newspaper, of much the largest circulation in the islands, advocates annexation, stands by provisional government and is losing none of its circulation.

The main part of the opponents of annexation are the lower class of natives, led by unscrupulous foreigners of little property, mostly from California, Australia and Canada, who wish to maintain the Hawaiian monarchy and its corruptions for their own unworthy purposes, and who think their opportunities for power and spoliation will be gone if annexation becomes a fact.

The Hawaiian year is now fully ripe, and this is the golden hour for the United States to pluck it. If annexation does not take place promptly, or is held in doubt and suspense for six or ten months, there certainly will be here a revulsion to despair, and these people, by their necessities, might be forced toward becoming a British colony, for the English here of the monarchical type would then avail themselves of their opportunity and stir up all the possible opposition to annexation.

The wealthiest Englishman of these islands has to-day called at this Legation, and no man in Hawaii is more earnest for annexation. His two sons, large business men, are with him in this regard, and the next wealthy old British resident, a Scotchman by birth, is, with the first man named, for annexation. I cannot do otherwise than urge prompt action at Washington. I am, sir, etc., JOHN L. STEVENS.

THE BLACK FLAG.

THE ROYALISTS ARE AT WORK AGAIN.

An Organization Called the "Hawaiian Civil Rights League" is Formed.

For some days there have been rumors afloat regarding the formation of a society or a league of some kind. The object of the new organization has been kept a strict secret, and nothing definite was learned until March 1st, when a meeting was held at a private residence out on the plains. The new political organization is called the Hawaiian Civil Rights League and the executive committee is composed as follows: C. W. Ashford, J. K. Kahookano, H. McIntyre, John Colburn, L. J. Levey and Antone Rosa. At the meeting last night there were about twenty persons present. All the names could not be ascertained, but, in addition to the above, Sam Parker and A. P. Peterson were there.

It is the intention, so it is said, of the league to form district clubs all over the islands, and all those can join who are in sympathy with the movement. From present appearances, it looks as though the organization were patterned after the model set by V. V. Ashford about a year ago.

There was a peculiar shyness about the persons present at the meeting for fear their names would get into print. It looked as if they were ashamed of their actions. Enough has been learned, however, to assure the general public that the same old gang of royalists are hard at work attempting to regain their lost power.

A prominent member of the league said it was not to be a secret affair, but their actions of the past few days would lead one to think otherwise. Of course their avowed intentions are to buck the Provisional Government. Appended is a brief outline of the organization.

THE NAME AND OBJECTS.

ARTICLE 1. The name of this organization shall be the Hawaiian Civil Rights League.

ART. 2. The object of this League shall be to promote by all legal means a love of country and a free representative government, and to encourage and promote such action on the part of the people of Hawaii, irrespective of race or past political affiliation as will serve to acquaint the people of America and of the world at large with the political condition and sentiment here prevailing, to the end that no illiberal or despotic schemes of government may be imposed upon our land by any foreign power, and to preserve to Hawaii in her future political career, whether under the Hawaiian flag or any other flag, a continuance of the privileges of self government such as she has enjoyed during the last half century.

The appointment of Frank Hustace as Chief Engineer of the paid Fire Department, appears in the "By Authority" column.

New Advertisements.

JUST ARRIVED

Per Barkentine Tacora, 129 days from Liverpool

Bass' Light Pale Ale and Guinness' Double Extra Stout

In Quarts and Pints, bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons, Limited, London and W. E. Johnson & Co., Liverpool; further, a lot of

GENUINE BAVARIAN BEER!

Marca Bavaria, Helles Maerzenbier!

All of the above guaranteed to be in best condition. For sale by

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

The Mutual Life Ins. Co.

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT.

Offers its distribution Policy as the most advantageous form of Life Insurance for the Policy-holder.

It Provides Absolute Security, and Immediate Protection.

A straightforward, clearly defined contract.

For further particulars apply to

S. B. ROSE,

3138 1438-1y

General Agent Honolulu, H. I.

CASTLE & COOKE, Importers and Commission Merchants

Hardware, Builders and General, always up to the times in quality, styles and prices.

Plantation Supplies,

a full assortment to suit the various demand.

Steel Plows,

made expressly for Island work with extra parts.

Cultivator's Cane Knives.

Agricultural Implements,

Hoes, Shovels, Forks, Mattocks, etc., etc.

Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Tools

Screw Plates, Taps and Dies, Twist Drills, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Glass, Asbestos Hair Felt and Felt Mixture.

Blake's Steam Pumps, Weston's Centrifugals.

SEWING MACHINES, Wilcox & Gibbs, and Remington.

Lubricating Oils in quality and efficiency surpassed by none.

General Merchandise, it is not possible to list every thing we have, if there is anything you want, come and ask for it, you will be politely treated. No trouble to show goods.

3278-1f-d 1462-1f-w

N. S. Sachs,

104 Fort Street - - - Honolulu, H. I.

THE POPULAR MILLINERY HOUSE

EGAN & GUNN

100 FORT STREET - - BREWER'S BLOCK

Have just Received a Choice Line of

JAPANESE GOODS!

Including Silk Shirts, Silk Pajamas, Custom Made Crape Shirts with Tie to match, All sizes 14 to 18.

Cotton Crapes, a full line in printed patterns and Stripes; Crape Suits, Coat, Vest and Pants \$7.50 per Suit; Ladies' and Gent's Kimoras in Silk and Cotton Crape, Silk Window Curtains, Silk Sashes, all Shades; Silk Doily and Table Covers.

If you wish a selection of these Goods, call early. We call special attention to our fine line of Felt Hats which we are closing out at \$2.50 each. Goods well worth \$5.

BY AUTHORITY

ACT 17.

An Act to Create the Fire Department of the City of Honolulu.

BE IT ENACTED by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

SECTION 1. There shall be a Fire Department for the city of Honolulu, which shall consist of a Board of Commissioners, consisting of three members, who shall be appointed by the Minister of the Interior with the consent of the Executive Council, and commissioned for two years; and who shall serve without pay; a Chief Engineer, who shall be appointed by the Board of Commissioners. There shall be three or more fire companies under pay, in the discretion of the Board of Commissioners, and such other volunteer companies as the Commissioners shall deem fit. The general care and supervision of the department shall be under the direction of the Board of Commissioners, who shall also have power to issue such general rules and regulations for the government of the department as they shall deem necessary. The Minister of the Interior, with the consent of the Executive Council, may remove any Commissioner for cause, and may fill all vacancies in the Board of Commissioners.

SECTION 2. The Chief Engineer shall have the care, control and custody of the property of the Fire Department, and shall be responsible to the Board of Commissioners for the same; and he shall also, by and with the approval of the Board of Commissioners, make all expenditures of moneys appropriated for the Honolulu Fire Department; and he shall not contract any debts on behalf of the department, or dispose of any property belonging to the same without the consent of the Board of Commissioners. In all cases of fire he shall have the sole and absolute control and command over all the members of the entire department; and it shall be his duty to cause the several engines and apparatus to be located in the most advantageous situations, and duly worked for the effectual extinguishing of fires. He may, with the approval of the Board of Commissioners, grant the custody and use of fire-engines, fire buckets, and other fire apparatus belonging to the Government, to such firemen as he may deem proper, and assume the control of the same with said Commissioners' approval. He shall, as often as once a month, examine into the condition of the fire engines, houses, fire buckets and other fire apparatus, and shall every six months report and return to the Board of Commissioners the expenses of the Fire Department for such period, the number of fires which have occurred during the period, with the names of owners and occupants of the premises or property damaged or destroyed; the cause or origin of the fire, if known, and the amount of loss or damage and of the insurance on the property, the condition of the fire-engines, apparatus and property of the department, and the standing and condition of the companies. When any of said fire-engines shall require to be repaired, the Chief Engineer shall cause the same to be well and sufficiently repaired.

SECTION 3. In case the Chief Engineer shall be absent from a fire, the senior foreman shall assume his duties.

SECTION 4. The Chief Engineer shall divide the City of Honolulu into fire districts and report their boundaries to the Board of Commissioners, and shall keep a record of the names of occupants of the houses or other buildings where he shall observe any violation of the provisions of this law.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer once every three months, and as much oftener as he may deem proper, to examine the dwelling houses, stores, places of business and other buildings in the respective districts, for the purpose of ascertaining any violation of this law; and also to examine the fire places, hearths, chimneys, stoves and stove-pipes in the respective districts, and upon finding any of them defective or dangerous, he shall direct the owner or occupants of said premises by written or printed notice, to alter, remove or amend the same, and in case of neglecting to do so the party offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished on conviction as hereinafter provided. The Chief Engineer shall once in every three months, and as much oftener as may be necessary, make full report of all matters relating to his duties to the Board of Commissioners, and also shall report to the Minister of the Interior each week any violations of the laws relating to fire-proof buildings.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of all firemen, whenever any fire shall break out in the city, to repair immediately to said fire with their respective engines, hose, carriages, hooks, ladders, and other apparatus, and there to work and manage such fire engines and other fire implements with all their skill and power as the Chief Engineer may direct,

and they shall not remove therefrom without the permission of the Chief Engineer.

SECTION 7. If any fireman should neglect to attend any fire, or leave his engine or other apparatus while at any fire without permission, or shall neglect to do his duty on such occasion without reasonable excuse, he shall, for every such default, pay such penalty as the majority of the Board of Commissioners shall fix; and may, by a vote of the majority of said Commissioners, be dismissed as a fireman.

SECTION 8. No person or persons shall break through, or attempt to break through, any blockade established by the Department, or run over with any vehicle the line of hose in use at a fire; and any person so doing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a fine of not more than two hundred and fifty dollars.

SECTION 9. No person shall, unless by permission of the Chief Engineer, kindle any fire, nor in any way authorize any fire to be made in any street, road, lane, market-place or other highway, or on any pier or wharf in the city, except for the purpose of boiling tar, which fire shall not be more than ten feet from the end of the pier or wharf; and no person shall kindle or light, or cause to be lighted, any rubbish or any bonfire in any place whatsoever within a radius of one mile of the present site of the Bell Tower of Honolulu without the permit in writing of the Chief Engineer.

SECTION 10. The Chief Engineer, by and with the approval of a majority of the Board of Commissioners, may direct any house or building to be pulled down, blown up or otherwise demolished, when they deem the same to be necessary in order to prevent the spreading of a fire.

SECTION 11. The Chief Engineer may, during the continuance of a fire, require assistance from the persons present for extinguishing the same, and for removing furniture, goods, merchandise and property from a building on fire or in danger thereof, and may appoint guards to secure the same. He may also require assistance for pulling down or demolishing a house or building when he judges it necessary, and may suppress all tumults and disorders at such fire. All persons at a fire shall obey the orders of the Chief Engineer.

SECTION 12. During the prevalence of a fire it shall be lawful for the Chief Engineer, the foremen of companies, the Marshal or his deputies, to remove or cause to be removed and kept away from the vicinity of such fire, by force if advisable, all idle and suspicious persons, and all persons in their judgment not fit to be employed, or not actually and usefully employed in aiding the extinguishing of such fire, or in the preservation of property in the vicinity thereof.

SECTION 13. Any person cutting or in any way wantonly or intentionally injuring any portion of the fire apparatus shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

SECTION 14. It shall be the duty of all persons owning or occupying premises adjacent to a fire to allow free access to the same by the Fire Department, upon the order of the Chief Engineer or Foreman of Engines, for the purpose of obtaining water or using the fire apparatus for the extinguishing of any fire; and in case such access is refused the Chief Engineer or the person acting in his place is hereby authorized forcibly to enter such premises for the purposes aforesaid; and no person shall refuse such free access or in any way obstruct the same.

SECTION 15. All engines, carriages and other movable apparatus of the Honolulu Fire Department shall have the paramount right of way through all streets, lanes, alleys, highways and byways, places and courts of the city and fire districts of Honolulu, when running to a fire, and such apparatus, together with all other vehicles thereto, excepting street cars, shall take and keep the right side of the street, unless the same be obstructed, and all street cars in the vicinity of any such apparatus going to a fire, shall retard or accelerate their speed, as may be required, in order to give the apparatus of the Fire Department the unobstructed use of the street for the time being.

SECTION 16. No person, or persons, having the control of any vehicle shall willfully or carelessly permit the same to obstruct the progress of the apparatus of the Honolulu Fire Department going to a fire.

SECTION 17. Whoever wilfully, wantonly or maliciously obstructs or retards the passage of an engine, or any fire apparatus of the Fire Department, while going to or at a fire, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

SECTION 18. Every building occupied as a dwelling house, or as a store-house, or a regular place of business in Honolulu, shall be furnished with at least two fire buckets, which shall be kept in good condition, ready for use, in a conspicuous place, and upon which the name of the owner shall be painted, provided that an order to that effect in writing or printing shall first be given to occupants of any such building by the Chief Engineer; and all such occupants who shall receive such order shall within five days thereafter, provide, furnish and maintain fire buckets as aforesaid.

SECTION 19. The occupant, or occupants, of any building which may be on fire, or in danger from any fire in its vicinity, in which any explosive material or compound shall be stored or kept, shall, immediately after the breaking out of such fire, give notice to the Chief Engineer or either of the Foremen who may be in command at such fire, of the nature, quantity and place of storage of such explosive substance or compound, and shall also at said time give like notice to the owners or occupants of all adjacent buildings.

SECTION 20. No person shall give willfully a false alarm of fire in Honolulu.

SECTION 21. Whoever purloins, embezzles, conveys away or conceals any furniture, goods, clothes, merchandise or effects, or property of persons whose houses, buildings, property or effects are on fire, or endangered thereby, and does not within twenty-four hours return the same, or give notice of his possession thereof to the owner, if known, or if unknown, to the Chief Engineer, or the Marshal and his deputies, shall be deemed guilty of larceny, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided by law.

SECTION 22. Any person violating any provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall unless provided herein be punished by a fine in a sum of not more than two hundred and fifty dollars.

SECTION 23. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, the Foreman of a company, and the Marshal and his Deputies, are directed to make complaints for violations of the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 24. The District Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to try and determine all misdemeanors arising under this Act, and all complaints for the violation of any of the provisions of this Act, and to impose any of the penalties herein prescribed.

SECTION 25. The Board of Commissioners, the Chief Engineer, the Foreman of each company, and the paid members of the Fire Department, in active, regular employment, shall be exempt from being empanelled or returned upon any juries or inquests, and the names of such persons shall be registered with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and with the Marshal, by the Chief Engineer.

SECTION 26. The City of Honolulu, for the purposes of this law, shall comprise all the space within a radius of two miles from the present site of the Bell Tower.

SECTION 27. The salary of the Chief Engineer and all other salaries and wages of the paid fire companies shall be determined by the Board of Commissioners with the consent of the Executive Council.

SECTION 28. Chapter 45 of the laws of 1888 and all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 29. This Act shall take effect upon publication.

Approved this 21st day of February, A. D. 1893.

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

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
3315-4t 1469-3t

ACT 18.

An Act to Amend Chapter XI of Session Laws of 1876 Relating to Public Health.

BE IT ENACTED by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

SECTION 1. That Section 2 of Chapter XI of the Session Laws of 1876 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 2. That Section 1 of Chapter LIX of the Penal Code approved July 7, 1870, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be a Board of Health for the Hawaiian Islands consisting of seven members, three of whom shall be laymen, three physicians and the Attorney-General ex officio. The members of said Board shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Executive Council, and shall be commissioned for two years; provided that the Minister of the Interior with the consent of the Executive Council may remove any member of said Board, and the Minister of the Interior may fill all vacancies in said Board with a like consent. All of the members of said Board shall serve without pay. The Board shall elect its presiding officer who shall be styled the President of the Board of Health, and in case of his absence any member of the Board may be chosen to preside over the meetings of the Board. The Board shall appoint, its Executive Officer, Secretary, Agents and Physicians, who shall receive such compensation for their services as shall be approved by a majority of the members of the Board at a regular convened business meeting thereof, said compensation to be paid out of any funds available to the Board by appropriation.

The Board shall have general charge, oversight and care of the public health, and shall make through its President an annual report to the Minister of the Interior showing in detail all its expenditures and transactions and such other information regarding the public health as the Board shall deem of special interest."

SECTION 2. Chapter VII of the Session Laws of 1887 entitled, "An Act to Amend Chapter XI of the Session Laws of 1876 Relating to the Public Health," and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 24th day of February, A. D. 1893.

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

[Signed] J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
3316-3t 1469-3t

ACT 19.

An Act to Repeal an Act Entitled "An Act to Establish a Governor on Each of the Islands of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii and Kauai."

BE IT ENACTED by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

SECTION 1. That Chapter 76 of the Session Laws of 1890, the same being an Act entitled "An Act to Establish a Governor on each of the Islands of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii and Kauai," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

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

Approved this 27th day of February, A. D. 1893.

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

[Signed] J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
3315-3t-1469-3t

ACT 16.

An Act to Authorize a National Loan and the Issuance of Bonds as Security Therefor.

Whereas an Act entitled "An Act to Authorize a National Loan and to define the uses to which the money borrowed shall be applied," was approved on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1893;

And, Whereas, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893, the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands was proclaimed and established and became vested with all the rights, powers and authority of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands heretofore existing;

Now, therefore, in order to carry out the purpose of said Act approved January 11, 1893,

BE IT ENACTED by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

SECTION 1.—The Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Executive Council, is hereby authorized to issue Coupon Bonds of a denomination of not less than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), and in the aggregate not exceeding Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$750,000), in the manner and for the uses in this Act stated.

SECTION 2.—Said bonds shall be exempted from all taxes, and shall bear interest at the rate of not more than six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall be redeemable not less than five nor more than twenty years after the date of issue, the principal and interest to be paid in Gold Coin of the United States of America or its equivalent at its present standard of weight and fineness.

SECTION 3.—Said bonds shall be signed by the Minister of Finance and by the Registrar of Public Accounts and be sealed by the seal of the Department of the Minister of Finance, and shall not be issued at less than the rate of ninety-eight per centum of their nominal par value in Gold Coin of the United States, except that the Minister of Finance, with the approval of a majority of the Executive Council may allow a commission not exceeding five per centum to any person or syndicate that may negotiate said bonds; provided, however, that any such commission shall not be allowed for any bonds sold in the Hawaiian Islands.

SECTION 4.—The sums borrowed under this Act shall be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the "Loan Fund 1892," and shall be paid out for and used for the following purposes and no other:

New wharves, sea wall, dredging harbor and bar Honolulu.....	\$ 200,000 00
Roads, bridges and landings	126,500 00
New Buildings, vaults, magazine, hospitals.....	100,000 00
Additions and improvements to Water Works.....	100,000 00
Volcano Road.....	65,000 00
Road Damages.....	30,000 00
Forests, parks and nurseries.	25,000 00
Quarantine expenses.....	20,000 00
Subsidy to Oahu Railway and Land Co.....	14,000 00
Encouragement to Immigration.....	10,000 00
Expenses of Registration Act	7,500 00
Purchase electric light plant	6,000 00
Purchase kuleanas in Kalawao and Kalatupapa....	5,000 00
Purchase Chemical Engine and house for same....	3,000 00
Expenses survey sewerage system, Honolulu.....	2,000 00
Expenses for placing this Loan not to exceed.....	35,000 00
	\$ 750,000 00

SECTION 5.—The Minister of Finance is hereby authorized to pay out of the money borrowed under this Act, the commission allowed by Section 3 and the expenses of preparing the bonds and coupons for use.

SECTION 6.—The said Minister of Finance is hereby authorized to make such arrangements as will enable the holders of bonds issued under the provisions of this Act to receive the interest due thereon in Honolulu, or in such other financial centre or centres as he may deem advisable.

SECTION 7. This Act shall take effect upon publication.

Approved this 18th day of February, A. D. 1893.

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

[Signed] J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
1469-3t

SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER FRANCHISE.

In accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate and control the production and furnishing of Electricity in Honolulu," approved January 12th, 1893, there will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of May, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, the exclusive right and franchise to furnish and supply electric light and electric power within the district of Honolulu during the term of ten (10) years from the date of such sale.

The following privileges are exempted from said franchise:

1st. The right of any person or corporation to erect electric apparatus and produce electricity for either light or power for his or its own use upon the premises where produced.

2d. The right of the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited, under the franchise already granted to it, to erect a plant, poles and wires for the purpose of furnishing power for the propulsion of its cars, or for making a contract with any one or more of the contractors to furnish it with such power for use on any of its tracks, whether the same is within the district of such contractors or not.

3d. The right of the Government to furnish to any part of Honolulu, electricity for light or power, produced by the power now obtained from the present water supply of the city, up to the capacity of electric dynamos now owned by the Government.

The sale of such franchise is subject to the Rules, Regulations, Inspection and Tariff of Rates to be charged to Consumers, as set forth in the said above-mentioned Act.

THE UPSET PRICE, at Auction, of said Franchise is 2½ per centum of the gross receipts of the Contractor from all electric light and power furnished to consumers.

THE BIDS for such Franchise shall be for the percentage of such gross receipts, which the bidder is willing to pay to the Government over and above such percentage.

THE CONTRACTOR shall be exempt from paying such percentage of receipts for the first two years of such contract.

A DEPOSIT of \$500 either cash or a certified check on a Honolulu Bank, will be required from the successful bidder on the fall of the hammer, which deposit shall be a forfeit to the Government if such bidder fails to execute the contract provided for in Section 5 of said Act, within twenty days from the date of sale.

A BOND, in the sum of \$5000, with two approved sureties or a deposit of \$2500 in gold coin in lieu thereof will be required, for the faithful observance of all of the terms of the contract, and for the observance of all the terms and conditions of the law under which the franchise is granted.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Feb. 21, 1893.
3310-3t 1468-tf

Sale of Government Land in North Hilo, Hawaii.

On THURSDAY, March 30, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, will be sold at public auction 310 2-10 acres of bush and woodland, about 1½ miles above the main road, in the district of North Hilo, Hawaii.

The Government reserves the right of way for a road through this land.

It is conditioned that the purchaser of the above land shall pay cost of survey and plotting of same. Full information in this regard can be obtained upon application to the Land Office, Interior Department. Upset price \$310.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, February 23, 1893.
3314 1468-3t

Sale of Government Lands in Kuai and Kahoahuna.

On THURSDAY, March 30th, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, will be sold at public auction, four (4) sections of land in Kuai and Kahoahuna, N. Hilo, Hawaii, as follows:

Section 1—Containing an area of 39.2 acres. Upset price \$196.

Section 2—Containing an area of 37.7 acres. Upset price \$189.

Section 3—Containing an area of 40.43 acres. Upset price \$203.

Section 4—Containing an area of 9.5 acres. Upset price \$45.

It is conditioned that the purchaser of the above lots, shall pay the cost of survey and plotting of same. Full information in this regard can be obtained upon application to the Land Office, Interior Department.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, February 22d, 1893.
3313 1468-3t

Sale of Three Tracts of Government Lands in North Hilo, Hawaii.

On THURSDAY, March 30, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, will be sold at public auction, three Tracts of Government Lands in Manuaki, North Hilo, Hawaii, viz:

Tract No 1—Containing an area of 21 67-100 acres, upset price \$108.

Tract No. 2—Containing an area of 18 30-100 acres, upset price \$91.50.

Tract No. 3—Containing an area of 13 99-100 acres, upset price \$69.95.

It is conditioned that the purchaser of the above lots, shall pay costs of survey and plotting of same. Full information in this regard can be obtained upon application to the Land Office, Interior Department.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, February 24, 1893.
3313 1568-3t

In conformity with the provisions of Act No. 18 entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter XI of Session Laws of 1876 relating to Public Health," I have this day appointed, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, the following named gentlemen as members of the Board of Health of the Hawaiian Islands:

- JOSEPH O. CARTER, Esq.,
- JOHN ENA, Esq.,
- J. T. WATERHOUSE, Esq.,
- GEORGE P. ANDREWS, M. D.,
- FRANK L. MINER, M. D.,
- FRANCIS R. DAY, M. D.

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

Government Building, Honolulu,
March 1st, 1893. 3317 1469-3t

Notice to Savings Bank Depositors.

Depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank who have not had interest for 1892 entered in their Pass Book, will please forward them at once to the General Postoffice, Honolulu.

WALTER HILL,
Postmaster-General.
3317-2t 1469-1t

Mr. JOHN NOTT was elected a member of the Advisory Council this day, in place of Mr. A. Brown, resigned.

The Advisory Council is now constituted as follows:

S. M. Damon,	C. Bolte,
John Emmeluth,	W. F. Allen,
J. A. McCandless,	H. E. Cooper,
F. W. McChesney,	Alex. Young,
Jas. F. Morgan,	Ceell Brown,
H. Waterhouse,	Ed. Sahr,
E. D. Tenney,	Jas. Nott.

J. B. CASTLE,
Secretary, Ex. & Ad. Councils.
3316-3t 1468-3t

The Daily ADVERTISER is delivered by carriers for 50 cents a month. Ring up Telephones 88. Now is the time to subscribe.

MAUI NEWS.

Funeral Services of C. E. Coville, Esq.

Mr. C. E. Coville died at the residence of W. F. Pogue, Esq., manager of Haleakala Ranch, during the early morning hours of the 17th inst. He had suffered much and long, and the hemorrhage of the lungs that caused his death, was, to him, a fortunate event, as it released him not only from the long-drawn-out suffering of a mortal disease, but also from those attendant mental ills—gloom and despair. Services were held at the house during the afternoon of the 18th inst. by the Rev. T. L. Gulick in the presence of many friends and a good representation of the Kahului Lodge of Knights of Pythias.

The display of flowers was lavish and most beautiful. After singing the hymn "Rock of Ages," the funeral procession moved downward to the burial ground of the old foreign church of Makawao, where, standing by the open grave, Dr. Herbert read the simple but most impressive service of the followers of Pythias.

Messrs. Armstrong, Vettesen, Nishwitz, Carley, Hocking and Omsted acted as ball bearers for their deceased brother knight.

Cory E. Coville was born in Ithaca, N. Y., some thirty three years ago. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Coville, now residents of Dover, Delaware, his father, mother and sister still surviving him. He graduated from Marietta College (Ohio) in 1880, W. F. Pogue being his classmate and most intimate friend. Directly after graduation, he came to Maui, and for five years was in the employ of the H. C. & S. Co.'s store at Kahului. The next intervening years were spent in Honolulu, from '87 to May '92 having employment at the Custom House. During the spring of last year, he came by the advice of his friend (W. F. Pogue) to Makawao, where he vainly attempted to recuperate his shattered health.

Mr. Coville was a man of fine character, formed through years of the best of home training, his parents being people of strong religious tendencies. He possessed a most refined sensibility, so delicate that anything discordant or out of good taste, either in speech or action, jarred upon him, causing discomfort. He admired the best of books and sought the society of the best of people. This is what his friends think of him, and they all called him, gentleman.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Alma Hitchcock of Hilo has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. Townsend of Lahainaluna.

Last Saturday quite a party went up the mountain and inhabited Olinda House for several days; members of the Baldwin and Dickey families and a number of young people made up the company. They reported extremely cool weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht of Spreckelsville were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stolz, at Idelwild, Olinda, on Thursday, the 23d inst.

Mrs. J. A. Kennedy of Honolulu has been entertained by Mr. J. W. Colville of Pais during the past week.

There are several rumored changes in the sheriff's office at Wailuku. Mr. "Chester" Long, who has been sheriff's clerk for some time, has been promoted to the deputy-sheriffship of Wailuku, and George Copp of Makawao will be offered the vacant clerkship.

Dr. Wiggins, formerly of Papaikou, and now on his way to the United States, stopped over during the past week on Maui, as the guest of Rev. T. L. Gulick. Heavy clouds prevented him viewing the extinct crater of Haleakala.

Miss Minnie Morris, a graduate of the Oberlin (Ohio) Conservatory of Music, arrived this week and will fill the position as teacher in East Maui Seminary.

The Liberal, recently, makes a comment to the effect that "James Anderson of Kauai" was the only legislator interviewed by the Examiner's man who then declared for annexation. The Mr. Anderson mentioned is a resident of Maui.

A little social gathering was given in honor of Captain Kimball by Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder of Kahului last night, the 24th inst.

STRAY SCRIBBLINGS.

Taro Factory stock has been recently sold at \$23, so it is reported.

Wailuku Minstrels give another entertainment April 29th. Over \$200 were realized from the last exhibition.

Six hundred and fifteen dog tags have been issued in Makawao district. Let chicken thieves take warning.

The household furniture, etc., of Mrs. A. R. Laws, of Hamakua, will be sold at public auction on the 2d of March.

Washington's birthday passed off without any unusual happening.

The good household spirits having reported domestic events for the past year have returned from their annual pilgrimage to the Mongolian paradise. Hence the incessant war of crackers, bombs, and noise waged to ward off spirits of evil has ceased, and our Chinese neighbors are content and quiet under the customary protection of their usual domestic gods.

In the far Kula section of Maui, amid the waving corn of Waiohuli, there stands a mysterious little house of uninviting exterior, but within most attractive to the devotees of the

fa and kindred games of chance. There are long tables, huge lamps, and other paraphernalia familiar to the gamblers. During a night of last week, Deputy-Sheriff L. A. Andrews, with several policemen, rode thitherward. Abandoning their horses some three miles below they carefully approached the vicinity of the resort and concealed themselves in the weeds awaiting the uncanny hour of midnight set for the beginning of the game. About the given time, a Government spy who had previously gained the confidence of the players, approached the place and cracked his whip as a signal to the police that the che fa exhibition had opened. Not only the police but also a Chinese sentinel stationed by the gamblers on a closely adjacent hill-top heard the signal, and immediately there began a race for life to the rendezvous. When near the house the Chinaman stumbled and fell yelling lustily, and Andrews and his men won the race. Fifteen Chinese were arrested and brought to Makawao, furnishing the first case of che fa ever tried before the district court. At the trial during 21st and 22d five men were fined \$200 each for having charge of the game, and two \$100 each for playing. The other eight were set free because of lack of identification, they having been arrested outside of the den, and the four police spies being unable to give their names.

The chapter on runaway accidents has been full during the past week or two. Paragraph No. 1 concerning the runaway of W. Robinson, Esq., of Wailuku, is hazy and lacking in detail. His brake was badly smashed up. No. 2 relates to a spirited pair of horses belonging to A. F. Hopke of Kahului. Last Sunday, the 19th, the team became unmanageable owing to the breaking of a bit on the Waikapu road, running down from Governor Everett's residence. They only stopped by one of the horses falling in going around the corner. Paragraph No. 3 concerns Superintendent Carley of telephone fame, whose horse on the 20th got away from him in the vicinity of the Wailuku-Kahului sand hills. How many times the light brake overturned in the course of the runaway is not mentioned; though surely no one was injured. The humorous part of the incident is that the animal was finally stopped by the reins winding themselves up in the wheel.

The final equine event occurred in Makawao, on the Post Office road, during the 22d. Five occupants of a turnout (two women, two little girls and a boy) belonging to Hamakua-poko, native, were thrown out and the brake completely overturned. The horse had become frightened and ran the wheel suddenly upon the steep side of the road. No one was seriously injured. A fortunate chapter of mishaps.

The monthly evening of the Makawao Literary Society was postponed from the 24th inst. to next week on account of rain.

Port items are not numerous this week.

The steamer Hawaii brought the foreign mail yesterday, and the news of President Harrison signing the treaty, which created quite a stir.

The schooner Anna and the Redfield are soon expected at Kahului.

Weather: Maui may be a dry island, but during the whole week there have been frequent showers with heavy local rains during Thursday and Friday.

Maui, Feb. 25, 1893.

A BOAT FOUND.

Is It the Missing One Belonging to the Ship W. A. Campbell?

A wrecked boat was found by natives on Wednesday, the 22d ult., lying on the rocks at Ka Lae, the most southerly point on Hawaii. The news reached Honouapou, about fifteen miles further north, on the following day. The W. G. Hall was at anchor there at the time. From information given by the natives who saw the boat, the officers of the W. G. Hall came to the conclusion that it was the boat which the Kinau lost on the Kukaiau coast the latter part of January. It may be remembered that the boat in which the late Miss Stevens lost her life was never recovered. The natives stated that the bottom of the boat was all carried away, and nothing remains with the boat except the rowlocks. The boat resembles a coasting steamer's surf boat, which is entirely different from the type of boats carried by deep-sea vessels. Some believed it was the captain's boat of the wrecked ship Wm. A. Campbell, but knowing one's contradict that statement as entirely false.

A native writes from Kau as follows:

On the 22d inst. the rumor of a shipwrecked boat at Ka Lae reached us. Deputy Sheriff W. J. Yates and his men hastened to the spot. On his arrival he found a boat with the bottom all gone. The boat was evidently severely battered on the rocks. The dimensions of the boat were: length, 27 feet; breadth, 7 1/2 feet. She had six seats braced with iron bars. The boat was painted white, and had a figure "4" painted on either side of the bow. A few pieces of ropes were the only things found in the boat. Where did this big boat come from?

A MIGHTY STREAM.

Heavy Rain in the Nuuanu Mountains Yesterday.

[From Daily, March 2.]

Rain was falling in torrents yesterday in the Nuuanu mountains, and, as a result, the Nuuanu stream was very much swollen. The water commenced to increase in volume about 1:15 o'clock, and by 3 o'clock the stream almost reached the rafters of the bridge at the foot of Nuuanu Valley.

At 5 o'clock the dense torrent came rushing along at a terrible rate and completely covered the rafters. At this time the water reached its highest mark. The stream is considered by old residents to have been stronger than the flood of 1886.

Fortunately no great damage was done, although several false reports were circulated about houses being carried away. The water was strongest at the mile bridge, but as it flowed toward the ocean the stream widened, and by the time the water reached Smith's bridge it lost much of its force.

At 5:30 o'clock last evening a report was circulated that one of the reservoirs had given away, but it turned out to be unfounded.

It was learned later that three retainers were full to overflowing, although the waste gate at Luakaka was turning the supply stream into the creek. No 2 reservoir was thought to be in a dangerous condition, so the waste gate was opened, which relieved the great pressure on the surrounding banks.

At the Kuakina street bridge the water was almost on a level with the driveway and on either side of the stream fences and trees were pulled up and sent flying down toward the ocean.

At Smith's bridge a large crowd of jabbering natives and Chinese congregated to see the mighty stream, and whenever a piece of wood or a tree would float past the audience would yell themselves hoarse and say it was the body of a Chinese. The Mongolians who were present did not enjoy the joke at all.

A report from the Half Way House last night stated that the Nuuanu road in several places is completely covered with water.

SOME GOOD CHANGES.

Marshal Ashley is Getting Things in Order.

During the short official career of Marshal Ashley he has made a number of needed reforms about that ex-den of infamy—the police station. His latest effort for the good of the department is the appointment of two white men to act as turnkeys instead of native officers as has been the custom heretofore.

It will be remembered that the ADVERTISER has printed facts about white men being assaulted under the old regime, while in their cells. It will not happen again as the new appointees have received instructions to handle all prisoners, regardless of color, with proper care, and that no abuse will be tolerated by their superior officers.

On the recommendation of several prominent business men, a white man named Max Schlemmer has been appointed Captain of the third watch in place of A. Mahaula. George Nawaakoa, who gained an unenviable reputation some time ago as an informer, has been dropped from the roll.

By order of the Provisional Government the honorary guard of sixteen men maintained at Washington Place has been disbanded. The matter had been under consideration for some time in the Council, and the action taken was based upon a careful investigation and report of the Military Committee.

Two enterprising white men have secured Whitehall boats, and will compete with the natives at the boat-landing. The boats are named President and Annexation respectively.

Marshal Ashley has commenced to make war on all saloon-keepers who sell liquor on Sundays. In this crusade the Marshal will have the best element of the community at his back.

While the Australia was in San Francisco previous to her last trip here two Custom House officials found 140 pounds of opium in the fire room.

Daily Advertiser 50c. per month.

THE FIRE BOYS.

OFFICIAL NOTICE GIVEN FOR THEM TO DISBAND.

The Board of Representatives Meet But the Important Business Goes Over for a Week.

[From Daily, March 1.]

Last evening was a busy one around the different fire houses. Three companies held special meetings to take action on the notice from the Fire Commissioners that all the companies must disband according to the new law enacted by the Councils of the Government. The most important question considered last evening was the division of the property of the companies. Chief Engineer Asch announced that the authorities of the new department could remove their personal effects.

No. 2 Engine Company met and appointed Messrs. Carl Widemann, Charles Clark and W. H. C. Greig to confer with the Fire Commissioners about the property of the company and then report back to a special meeting to be called. This company owns their own horses, and on motion it was agreed to allow the new department the use of the animals until such time as a settlement could be made regarding them.

The company took no action about the general sick fund of the department, but it is understood that the members are in favor of keeping it intact.

No. 1 Engine Company elected Messrs. T. R. Lucas, T. Cummins and George Barker as a committee to deal with the Fire Commissioners about the property of the company. This company is in favor of devoting the sick fund money to the Hospital in return for a bed to be maintained for the use of sick firemen. The three handsome silver trumpets of the company were donated, one each to Robert More, Foreman; J. D. McVeigh, First Assistant Foreman; and Geo. Barker, Captain of the Hose.

The Hook and Ladder Company also met and considered the question of dividing the sick fund money. Their delegate, Daniel Logan, was instructed to vote in favor of any proposition whereby the money would be divided equally among the different companies.

THE FIRE BOARD.

Pursuant to a call, the members of the Board of Representatives of the old Fire Department met last evening in special session at the hall of the Fire Police. The Chief announced that the meeting was called to take some action regarding the money in the sick fund, but before this question was considered, some routine business was transacted.

Secretary Smith read a communication from No. 1 Engine Company regarding the election of several temporary officers. On motion, the communication was laid on the table. The Fire Police notified the Board of the election of L. H. Dee as Captain. Mr. Dee was invited to take his seat. Another letter was read. It was from the Fire Commissioners, notifying the Board that the different companies were legally disbanded. This communication was ordered to be placed on file, and the secretary was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of it.

Then the question of the sick fund came up. On motion, it was decided to leave the companies to settle the matter by instructing their delegates how to act. It will come up again at the final meeting of the Board, which will take place one week from tomorrow night.

Mr. Logan moved, and it was seconded, that the executive officers of the old department be present and preside at the meeting above mentioned. In all probability it will be the last meeting of the Board of Representatives, and everything regarding the disbandment of the old department is expected to be settled on that evening.

Captain W. Ferguson, who lately secured a ship-load of Gilbert Islanders for plantation work at Central America, recently said in San Francisco that he thought it was doubtful if any more South Sea Islanders would be inveigled away from their homes for the south coast planters, as the latter were getting cheaper labor from Jamaica.

Capt. J. A. King, after reading the ADVERTISER's report of the boat found on the Kau coast, said that the description answered exactly to the boat, lost from the Kinau last January. The Wilder's boats are supplied with iron knees.

Charles M. Shortridge, of the San Jose Mercury, was recently fined \$100 by Judge Lorigan for publishing the proceedings in a divorce case after being notified not to do so. Mr. Shortridge is well known in this city.

General Advertisements.

Received by the S. S. Belgic

—A LARGE INVOICE OF—

CHOICE TEAS

Also Large Line of Chinese Goods!

As Matting, best No. 1 in white and colors; best camphor, wood and Leather Trunks; white Pongee Silks of the best kind; all Silk Satins, Silk Crapes different kinds in black, navy and light blue, red and other colors; Silk Shawls, Pongee Silk Ties, hand made; Crapes Silk Shawls, all sizes, hand made; Silk Capes, embroidered by hand; embroidered and lettered Handkerchiefs, all colors; Silk Sashes Grass Cloth for dresses and Mosquito Nets and grass embroidered white Handkerchiefs.

Pajamas in Silk Pongee and Cotton

An excellent line of Chinese Vases, plain and in colors and toilet sets of the finest kind. We also received a large invoice of choice Chinese Teas; beautiful carved Wood Boxes of different varieties and sizes and sandal wood Fans. We also carry a full line of TAILORS' GOODS and keep an experienced Cutter. Other Goods of all kinds at moderate prices.

3271 1461-3m GOO KIM & CO., Nuuanu Street.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is rapidly and safely given in all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IM-MENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark of all Chemists. Is. 1/6, 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURER.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE TRUE PALLIATIVE IN NEURALGIA, COLIC, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

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

The Pacific Hardware Co.

(LIMITED.)

FORT STREET, — — HONOLULU.

— JUST RECEIVED —

Leather Belting and Lace Leather!

of Very Superior Quality. An Invoice of

IRON AND BRASS SCREWS

To Complete our Line of Sizes.

SAND PAPER,

EMERY CLOTH SACKS

GIANT NAIL PULLERS

TURNER'S SNIPS AND SHEARS, LARIAT SWIVELS,

AWLS AND TOOLS, GARDEN TROWELS,

Egg Bitters, Cork Screws, Can Openers!

SCRUB BRUSHES, PUTTY,

PAINTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.,

JOHN NOTT,

—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—



Steel and Iron Ranges, Stoves and Fixtures,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND KITCHEN UTENSILS.

AGATE WARE IN GREAT VARIETY.

White, Gray and Silver-plated.

RUBBER HOSE.

LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, WATER CLOSETS, METALS,

Plumbers' Stock, Water and Soil Pipes.

Plumbing, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work,

DIMOND BLOCK, 95 and 97 KING STREET.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Messrs. W. C. Wilder and Joseph Marsden are expected to return on the Monowai.

The new fire law appears in this issue. It will be found very interesting reading.

George C. Hewitt has been appointed a member of the Road Board for the District of Kau, Hawaii.

The regular vacation of the public schools will extend from April 7th to the 24th of the same month.

The imports at San Francisco for the month of January from the Hawaiian Islands amounted to \$466,019.

At last advices from San Francisco, Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. stock was quoted at \$16 per share.

"Genial Paul" failed to keep his appointment with Secretary Foster. Paul must have had a soft game of "draw" somewhere.

Many building improvements are in progress at Pearl City. The latest addition is a church near the new railroad depot at the Peninsula.

The W. G. Hall reported a plentiful supply of rain along the Kona, Kau and Maui coasts during the past few days. The Volcano is still active.

Mr. Bartells, bookkeeper of the Kukuihaele plantation, Hamakua, Hawaii, was lying dangerously ill with typhoid fever, according to latest reports.

Hereafter there will be no Governors for the different islands. The Councils of the Government have knocked out the useless offices by repealing the Act which made them.

James Stansbury, the champion oarsman of the world, will be a passenger on the Alameda next week, en route for San Francisco. An effort will be made to have him give an exhibition in the harbor.

The new Board of Health held its first regular meeting Wednesday afternoon. Mr. J. O. Carter was elected president and Mr. Charles Wilcox secretary. C. B. Reynolds was appointed agent for the Board.

Ow Yang Kee, a pupil at Oahu College, will leave by the next Alameda, for Chicago. He will be employed in the Chinese Exhibition Building. Mr. Kee is a brother of the Chinese Consul at San Francisco.

It is understood that a number of respectable Hawaiians have refused to join the "Black Flag" aggregation. By the way, this organization is composed of ex-Ministers and "bum" politicians, all of whom are looking for soft jobs.

The will of the late John S. Winter has been filed by Frank L. and J. W. Winter, who ask to be appointed executors of the same. The matter will come up on the 22d instant. The exact value of the property is not known at present.

Harrison Brothers, the contractors, are remodelling the two stores in the Campbell building on Fort street. Handsome glass fronts are to be put in each. The store formerly occupied by C. E. Williams & Co. is to be taken by H. F. Wichman, the jeweler and optician.

Louis Toussaint, an ex-policeman, and Tom King, a hackman, were arrested on Saturday for disorderly conduct. It appears that they made a call on a South street citizen, and during an unsocial conversation they threatened to break his face and his door at the same time.

The ADVERTISER published the other morning an account of the meeting of the Hawaiian Civil Rights League, better known as "The Black Flag." At the time it could not be learned where the meeting took place, but it has since transpired that it was held at the residence of J. F. Colburn.

Mr. T. Akizuki, the Special Japanese Commissioner, who arrived on the Naniwa, from Yokohama, left on Thursday on the Kon-go on her cruise to the other islands. Mr. Akizuki will visit the plantations in the Hilo district, where a large number of Japanese are employed, accompanied by Mr. S. Kimura, one of the Japanese inspectors.

Four sentenced prisoners were brought from Kauai Sunday. Ah Chan, to serve a sentence of five years for manslaughter in the second degree; James McNabb, sixty days for embezzlement; George Titcomb, two years for assault with a deadly weapon, and Antone Fernandez, five years for the same offense.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Alameda, which is due here from the Colonies on Thursday, will bring two days' later foreign news.

Che fa and Chinese lottery games are now running in full blast. A walk through Chinatown will prove the truth of this item.

At Ookala Mill, Hawaii, a Japanese woman was crushed to death one day last week. She was caught under the trash elevator.

Four ships of war from the Australian Squadron are expected here shortly by a few of the royalists. No one knows where they got their information from, yet they are "dead sure" of their coming.

The Act licensing the boat boys appears in this issue. Hereafter they will be required to pay a fee of one dollar each year, besides wearing a numbered badge, procured at their own expense.

The Board of Health held a meeting on Saturday. All of the old officials were re-appointed, and a place was created for David Dayton, the President of the old Board. He is to be Inspector of Lepers.

Mr. Barney Judd of Kualoa met with a painful accident on Saturday. He was cutting a piece of beef when the knife slipped and made a ugly cut on his right thigh. The wound is not considered dangerous.

The total rainfall for February was 14.53 inches. It is greater than for any one calendar month since regular records have been kept at Punahou. February, 1888, came very near it, with a record of 13.74 inches.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Charles N. Spencer is Stricken Down With Apoplexy.

(From Daily, March 6.)

Ex-Minister Charles N. Spencer was stricken down with apoplexy yesterday morning, and late last night no hope was entertained for his recovery. Mr. Spencer was last seen in good health at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when the Claudine arrived from Maui and way ports.

He had gone to the dock with the expectation of receiving Mrs. Spencer, who is at present at Waihee. She did not arrive, and after talking to one of the passengers he drove off.

The next heard of him was at daylight, when he was found unconscious in his buggy on the Waikiki road. He was discovered by a native, who immediately drove into town and took him to his home on the plains.

Dr. Trousseau was at once summoned, and treated him, but the physician could do little for the man, and during the day he sank lower and lower. The doctor pronounced it a stroke of apoplexy. The stricken man did not recover consciousness from the time he was seen by the native, and last night his condition was considered critical.

The steamer Lehua will be dispatched this afternoon to Waihee to bring Mrs. Spencer to town. It is feared that she will arrive too late to see her husband alive.

We are pained to announce the death of Charles N. Spencer, which occurred on Monday afternoon, February 6, at his residence in this city. His death was caused by a stroke of paralysis. The next issue will contain a biographical sketch of him.

TOOK THE SAFE.

On Saturday afternoon Alex. Cartwright, who lives at Makiki, took his family out to Waikiki, where they remained over night. They returned home Sunday morning, and found that the house had been entered during their absence by burglars.

The midnight visitors gained an entrance by forcing the front door open, which was done with a small crowbar. They ransacked the house from top to bottom. Mr. Cartwright's room was relieved of some jewelry, after which Mrs. Cartwright's room was entered, where the burglars found a small iron safe in a closet. The men took the strong box, which weighed about 100 pounds, and carried it about 300 yards to a tree which shades the sidewalk on the street opposite the house. They then cut open the top of the safe with a chisel and abstracted everything of value and then decamped.

The receptacle contained three watches, one silver and two gold, a diamond bracelet, a hair chain with gold bands and some silverware.

Mr. Cartwright could not give the exact amount of his loss, but it is estimated that the burglars walked off with property worth about \$1000.

HILO LETTER.

THREE OF THE WILDER'S STEAMSHIPS ARE STORM BOUND.

Hilo Wants a Drug Store—They Also Want Better Rates at the Volcano House, Etc.

Washington's birthday brought the latest intelligence of progress in the East and the good news was celebrated by an extra display of bunting. The Stars and Stripes floated from several new places, and the Hawaiian flag opened its folds in welcome to the breeze. Everyone seemed elated with the advance made, and a general hope is expressed that the crowning act of the Harrison administration will be the annexation of the islands.

The young people of the town spontaneously joined together and gave a ball in the Court House on the 21st in celebration of the day. Invitations were hurriedly passed around in the morning, and the work of preparation and decoration was pushed forward. The young ladies assumed charge, and it was to their efforts that the affair was such a success. A comfortable assemblage enjoyed themselves for several hours in dancing to the music of the string band. Towards midnight all present repaired to the Coney Horse across the street, where an excellent spread awaited them, which was done ample justice to. Another dance or two and the party broke up, after a pleasant evening.

On Friday evening of this week the monthly social of the Foreign Church is to be held at the Coney House, and is given by Mrs. Wm. Weight. This house has been recently put in excellent order, and is so large and commodious that it will afford opportunities for enjoyment and social intercourse not often met with in this burgh. The exterior of the house is very attractive, and the grounds are in a transition stage that will ultimately end in being very beautiful if the present effort is maintained. The event is looked forward to and will no doubt be an unusually pleasant affair, weather permitting.

At present the rain god Pluvius, who has been absent from his accustomed haunt for a year, has returned and is now enjoying his old tactics in his own home. The Coney House, however, is not the only one that has had its grounds made attractive to the eye. The Hilo Hotel row has a spacious driveway circling around its front, and a fine expanse of green lawn sloping gradually to the street is a pleasure to look at. The hotel from the street looks very comfortable and cozy, its great length giving it a low appearance among the tall trees that surround it. The tourist travel seems to be improving considerably, and a goodly number of strangers can be seen in town at all times. This trip of the Kinau brought ten for the Volcano.

The past week has been one of storm and rain. The only vessel in the bay, the Oceania Vance, was delayed for the last three days of last week in loading, owing to the heavy swell. Three of Wilder's Steamship Co.'s steamers sought refuge from the storm on Saturday, and on Sunday, when the Kinau arrived, there were four steamers of the same line in port—the Kinau, Likilike, Hawaii and Lehua. Thunder storms passed over us for several days, and a fresh blanket of snow was laid over both mountains.

On Saturday evening last Mr. Jas. Walsh, who has been acting as superintendent of the water works, passed away from a trouble which has been gradually exhausting his life. On Sunday afternoon a large turnout followed his remains to Homelani Cemetery, where they were laid to rest. Mr. Walsh constructed the reservoir and laid the pipes of our present water system, and since doing it, has filled the office of superintendent of the works.

The opinion held by a good many people on this island is that the Volcano House should give better rates to residents of this island. Certain it is that there are special rates given, but these are only for parties of four and upwards, but below that number the regular rates prevail. These are almost forbidding to any except with a long purse, and there are not many on the island that way affected. It is the general expressed opinion in Hilo that if the rates were put within reach of the people, whether there be one or a dozen, that a great many more would avail themselves of the opportunity and spend considerable time there. The house is bound to be kept open for the tourist travel anyway, and any and the more it can get of island traffic the more it should be to its advantage, as no extra cost is entailed. Now that the road will soon be completed Hiloites could have a most delightful outing by leaving here Saturday afternoon and returning on Sunday or Monday. It is an undoubted fact that the nearer the rates will be made to approach the wishes of the people the more travel will be gained.

The mills are all very busy with the crops, and the planters wear

happy smiles as they see their acreage and yield panning out better than was expected.

Hilo is badly in need of a drug store. Since the Wetmore's closed their's one hardly knows where to turn to get the necessary little medicines that are required.

The last month notes the retirement of Judge F. S. Lyman from the Bench of the Circuit Court, and the continuance of his associate, Judge Austin, in that office for this island. We have for several years had two judges, but the new law does away with one of the offices and Judge Austin fills the Bench of the Circuit Court for the whole island. During Judge Lyman's incumbency of a number of years he has filled the position with intelligence and dignity and has been a most careful and painstaking Judge. Judge Austin will now have considerably increased duties, holding four terms of Court a year in Hilo, Hamakua, Kohala and Kau, and we be speak for him the confidence of the community.

Mr. J. A. Scott and Mr. W. W. Goodale leave for Honolulu by this Kinan. Hilo, March 2, 1893.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees on Saturday.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10:30 o'clock a. m. on last Saturday. An unusual promptness characterized the assembling of a quorum of eleven members.

On motion of Mr. W. G. Irwin Jas. I. Dowsett was called to the chair.

Routine business followed, comprising the reading of the minutes of the last regular meeting, the quarterly reports of the physicians, treasurer and visiting committee all of which took the usual course.

The executive committee reported the re-engagement of the two trained nurses for another year upon terms mutually satisfactory.

The chairman appointed as the visiting committee for the ensuing period ending 31st of May, Messrs. Wm. G. Irwin, Jas. I. Dowsett and the Rev. A. Mackintosh.

The call of the physicians through the executive committee for more and better accommodations for pay patients (of whom there are now thirty in the Hospital) accompanied with the statement, that they had been obliged to refuse admittance recently of several cases from lack of room, was referred to the executive committee, with instructions to communicate with the vice president Hon. Chas. R. Bishop upon this subject, and to report more definitely to the board as early as practicable.

THE PHYSICIANS REPORT.

HONOLULU, Feb. 28, 1893. To the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to submit the following report for the quarter ending February 28, 1893:

The total number of patients at present in the Hospital is 83, viz., 47 Hawaiians (33 males, 14 females), 2 Chinese, 5 Japanese and 29 of other nationalities; 80 paying.

The number of admissions during the quarter was 162; viz.: 91 Hawaiians (65 males, 26 females), 5 Chinese, 13 Japanese and 53 of other nationalities.

Discharged 134; viz.: 77 Hawaiians (57 males, 20 females), 2 Chinese, 15 Japanese and 40 of other nationalities.

Deaths 21; viz.: 10 Hawaiians (7 males, 3 females), 3 Chinese, 1 Japanese and 7 of other nationalities; of the above 6 died within 24 hours and 2 within 2 days of admission.

The causes of death were: Aortic disease 1, burn 3, Bright's disease 2, cancer of throat 1, enterocolitis 1, hemorrhage 1, malarial fever 1, meningitis 1, old age 1, opium poisoning 1, phthisis pulmonalis 2, pneumonia 1, septicemia 1, strangulated hernia 1, syphilis 2, thrombus 1.

The highest number of patients was 86, lowest 71; daily average 79.

Number of prescriptions 540. The total number of patients treated in the Hospital was 396; viz.: December, 1892, 135; January, 1893, 131; February, 1893, 130.

Respectfully submitted, C. B. WOODS, M. D. GEO. P. ANDREWS, M. D.

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism; but it can be done if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be seen by the following from James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ill.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right today; and would insist on everyone who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." 50 cent bottles for sale by BEXSON, SMITH & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ALL VERY NICE.

MEETING OF THE BLACK-FLAG-CIVIL-RIGHTS LEAGUE.

They Decide to Hold a Mass Meeting at the Chinese Theatre for Some Reason.

The first so-called public meeting of the Hawaiian Civil Rights League was held on Saturday evening at Robinson's Hall. The place mentioned is not a very large one, but it proved to be ample for the few people who were present. In all about twenty-five hungry office-seekers were there, among whom were noticed five ex-Ministers; their names are, C. W. Ashford, A. P. Peterson, Chas. Creighton, J. F. Colburn, C. L. Hopkins, Antone Rosa, F. J. Testa, V. Jacobson, L. J. Levey, D. M. Crowley, John Richardson, J. K. Kahookano, M. Davis, J. W. Gibbs, John Sheldon, E. Norrie, Friday Kenyon and a few others.

The meeting was called for 7:30 o'clock, but when that hour arrived there was not a corporal's guard present. Excuses for the non-attendance of other members were then in order. One statesman said that several of the absent ones had gone to the Robinson Block instead of Robinson's Hall. More excuses were offered, and meanwhile one or two stragglers dropped in. They were greeted effusively, and amidst the congratulations the motto of the organization "Black Flag" could be heard now and then.

The conversation then turned toward the Australian fleet. One member (supposed to be Friday Kenyon) stated that he had been informed by a hackman—who had buncoed him out of four dollars about two weeks ago—that six vessels of the British fleet are now on their way from Australia to join the Royal Arthur and Temeraire, two war vessels which are expected at this port shortly.

This news seemed to give much encouragement to the meager crowd, so they talked and talked until 8 o'clock came.

Then C. W. Ashford, the president of the organization, took the chair, and from the platform on which many sailors have sung queer songs and danced queer dances he called the meeting to order. At this time there were twenty people present. He immediately requested the secretary to read the minutes of the previous meetings, but Antone Rosa and Charles Creighton opposed any such programme, so only the minutes of the meeting which took place at J. F. Colburn's house were read.

Besides Articles 1 and 2 which appeared in the ADVERTISER, the minutes gave additional information regarding club organization and the appointment of vice presidents for each of the following islands: Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, Molokai, Lanai, Kauai and Niihau. Nothing was said about Ocean Island. The president makes his headquarters at Honolulu. Persons over twenty years of age are only eligible to membership.

The question of holding a mass meeting was then taken up. C. L. Hopkins, who remarked some time ago that the streets of this city would be paved with silver if the lottery bill became a law, was a committee of one to secure a meeting place. It seems that he had had some difficulty in securing a hall, but he remarked with much gusto that he had made a call on the proprietor of the Chinese Opera House on King street, and that \$50 a night was the price of the hall.

The president then announced that a mass meeting would be held at the place mentioned some evening this week. Nothing was said about the fifty however.

A. P. Peterson was given the vacancy on the executive committee and then the meeting adjourned.

At 8:30 o'clock the executive committee went into secret session. A reporter was not allowed to be present. This is contrary to remarks made by a prominent member who said that every meeting was to be public. Where are the police? An important circumstance was noted at the meeting. There was but one full-blooded Hawaiian present.

It is learned from a good authority that the natives will not join the league owing to the very unmistakable boodle taint about it.

IN THE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Feb. 27.

The Council met at 2 p. m. A complimentary resolution to Captain Wiltse was adopted, and engrossed copies sent to the Captain, to the officers and to the men of the Boston.

The bill abolishing the office of Governor was passed.

The bill to license boat-boys passed its first reading.

John Nott was elected a member of the Council vice Andrew Brown, resigned.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 1.

The Council met at 2 p. m. The Finance Committee presented its usual report.

The Military Committee was authorized to spend \$250 for tables, chairs and other articles for the Volunteers' quarters.

Mr. Cooper, for the Judiciary Committee, reported a new draft of the bill to consolidate the laws relating to gaming.

Col. Soper's regular report was presented.

A letter of thanks from Captain Wiltse was read, acknowledging the complimentary resolution sent him.

Two bills were reported by the Attorney-General, one authorizing a lease of the various goano islands and the other granting an exclusive franchise for sulphur mining, etc. Ordered type written.

The bill to license boat boys, etc., was passed.

AT KAWAIAHAO.

Successful Concert Given by the Musical Hui.

Kawaiahao Church was well filled Saturday evening to listen to the concert given by the Hui Mele Hawaii Noeau. Ferns and palms adorned the platform while delicate green vines were festooned from the chandeliers. As the audience was slow in assembling it was 8 o'clock before the entertainment began.

The opening piece, a selection from Beethoven, was charmingly rendered by Miss McGrew upon the violin. Miss Castle accompanied her on the piano in a sympathetic manner. In this capacity the services of the latter were thoroughly appreciated throughout the evening.

The Hui Mele Hawaii Noeau, led by Prof. Berger, gave three choruses from "The Bohemian Girl," the last two of which were given better than the first. At times their voices were not quite harmonious. Until they have more nearly reached the ideal implied in their name—skilled musicians—we would suggest that they try music less difficult.

Miss Clara Glade sang sweetly the "Angels' Serenade" with a violin obligato by Miss McGrew. In answer to an encore she gave "Dreams" by Strelzky.

Mr. W. J. Cuelho in "Wrecked and Saved" showed that he had a good voice but the rendition was too staccato. He was encored.

Miss Eva Parker delighted the audience with "Rose Softly Blooming." Her voice is rich and pleasing, but one felt the lack of expression though realizing the great possibilities in such a rich, powerful voice.

The Girls' Punahou Glee Club of sixteen voices sang effectively "Forget Me Not." The harmony and expression were good, and they showed careful training.

Next was a piano solo from Mendelssohn which was played by Miss C. Hoppin in an intelligent and artistic manner.

Mr. C. Booth sang "Thine Eyes of Azure." His voice was pleasant, but without enough feeling and expression.

The rendition of two duets by Miss Dale and Miss Burgess was followed by a tremendous applause, which shows that the public is always glad to hear the sweet, clear soprano of the one and the deep, rich contralto of the other. As they left the stage a large bunch of violets from the gallery fell at their feet. In response to an encore they simply bowed, but the audience was not to be satisfied till they sang a second time.

Mr. J. Libornio very pleasingly gave a solo on a saxophone. In reply to an encore, one could discern the strains of the popular Hawaiian air "Aloha oe."

The Kamehameha Glee Club rendered the popular song, "The Breezes of the Night." In reply to an encore, they sang a rollicking college song.

Mr. M. Wakefield, who has lately arrived from Australia, is a valuable addition to our musical world. He gave a very spirited rendering of "Stranded." His baritone voice is strong and well-trained, and of very pleasing quality. He deserved an encore, and doubtless would have received it had he not come near the end of a rather lengthy programme. "Hawaii Pono" closed the evening's entertainment.

"C. H."

OAHU.

[Written for the GAZETTE.] Blue-girdled island that lieth afar, By long blue washes of fluctuant waves; In flashes of white, leaping over the bar And singing sweet music in coral-line caves— Methinks I gaze on thy green slopes again, In loveliness clad by the sun and the rain; The gate of the Paradise stands ajar, And the pleasure of memory's keen with pain. We climb to the summit of Tantalus steep, The air is faint with aroma of flowers, And far below us the city lies, deep In a soft green twilight of emerald bowers. The leaves are stirred by a wandering breeze, Frolicsome, singing its song in the trees; Striving, in time and in tune, to keep With the measured bass of the indolent seas. The landscape is blazing with luminous green, Ruffled and flushed with purple and rose; Flashes of scarlet and opaline sheen— And jessamine blooms like the drifted snows, Waver and glance o'er the undulant floor Of the billowing leaves from hill to shore, Where the palms to the southern sunlight lean, And the fisherman dallies with tardy oar. Pinnacled high above dreamy green vales, A soft sweet melody faintly floats, Far up from glens and enchanted dales,— A chorus sung by a thousand throats, Far, far below us the wide ocean lies, Reflecting the blue of the stainless skies; On the far horizon a shimmer of sails, And mist-veiled islands in purple dyes. Flocculent clouds in the radiant west By distant hilltops sleepily skim, And waver high over the mountain's breast "All striped and barred like the rainbow's rim." Thin mists the glorified island o'er-spread, From Kalaieoa to Diamond Head, And the hills are lighted from base to crest, In gold, and russet, and vermeil red. Long shadows are creeping from hill to hill Silence broods over a land asleep; No sound save some far off tinkling rill Dripping afar in the valley's green deep, And the babbling song where the water croons Or soft winds whispering woodland runes. The voices of nature are hushed and still, And the moon swims deep in the Pearl lagoons. CHARLES H. EWART, Dalbeattie, Scotland, January, 1893.

ALOHA.

Rhythmic word of kindly greeting, Used alike by prince and peasant, Stranger's heart to set a-beating With its welcome warm and pleasant— Thrill my senses at the sound As my grateful pulses bound. Hear it spoke by children's voices Gay at sport in grassy byways! Hear it 'mong the merry noises Of the meadows and the highways Falling mellow on the air, From red lips so ripe and rare. When the moonlight glints the ocean With a sheen of silver splendor, And the waves with drowsy motion To the sands their homage tender, Then in dreams that word is breathed And a web of beauty wreathe. Let me listen to aloha From my gentle island-brother, For it seems a word of more Cordial cheer than any other, As the salutation peals And upon my spirit steals. And aloha let me utter In a friendship true and faithful, 'Mid the leaves that fitful flutter And the clouds that darken wraithful, When the sea-storm flings its foam On the rocks where fishers roam. And aloha let me offer When the trade winds fan the Pali, And a dawn refreshing proffer To the green Nuuanu valley; When the whitecaps kiss our deck And with frolic the ocean fleck. When the fleecy, downy masses, In the heavens sweep the mountains, And the breeze that softly passes Wakes to life its snowy fountains, Will I give that greeting glad To each laughing lass and lad— Who with garlands on their bosoms And bright lites about the forehead Of the gaudy, gilded blossoms That adorn the islands torrid, Meet me dancing down the dells To the chimes of chapel bells. Yes, I love the winsome manner Of the peaceful island people 'Neath the guava and banana, And the palm tree's russet steeples! Open hearts and open doors Beekon to those tropic shores. Yield I back in greetings golden As I tread the coral islands The Hawaiian saline olden Of the coast and azure highlands, An aloha from the soul Where Pacific's surges roll. Dulcet tones of hearty welcome Fond alike to gay and dreary, To my memory like a bell come With their music light and cheery, And I wish with loving smiles Warm alohas to those isles. —DAVID GRAHAM ADEE, [In Washington Star.]

WE WOULD EAT THE FRUIT OF THE TARO ROOT.

(From the New York Sun.) 'Twould take a week to reckon up The many kind of cakes On which you breakfast dine and sup In these United States; There's ham and eggs, and tea and toast, And oysters on the froil, There's boiled and baked, and grilled and roast, But I am out for poi! The bean is worshiped in the skirts Of Massachusetts Bay. The catfish with the wattle flirts In Philadelphia; 'Mid celery of the Chesapeake The canvasback lives hoigh; For terrapin some loudly speak, But I am out for poi! The hoeecake and the flapjack spin, Each hold the doughnut's hand; The turnover chucks the shortcake's chin, Come dance a saraband! The spider to the persimmon drinks, The pickled-up codfishes oft At sausage and at scrapple winks; But what I want is poi! The venison chop and the antelope steak Pronounce the pampano loud; The Delaware shad is ready to shake His bones for drinks for the crowd; The redhead with the roebird spoons, 'Till the woodcock cries, "O, moi!" The 'possums give a gee to the coons; But what I want is poi! Where breaks the sunlit southern sea On Oahu's coral caves, And its feather top the cocoanut tree In the myrrhful breezes waves; 'Tis there the taste of the goodly paste From the taro's root I would troi; Night-eyed Hawaii, make haste, O, haste, For your Uncle Sam wants poi!

FROM GRAVE TO GAY.

(From the Washington Star.) The spelling reformers will be pardoned if they protest against including the Hawaiian profusion of vowels in the Sandwich Island annexation. The suggestions as to costume that come in articles on Hawaii indicate that annexation would be something of an offset to the crinoline invasion that is imminent. England appears to be impressed with a feeling that she has trouble enough on her hands without worrying in respect to Hawaii. If Hawaii would only annex the United States we might hope to rent telephones for twenty-four dollars a year, as do the people of Honolulu. Canada is doubtless keeping her eye on Hawaii to see just how annexation is accomplished. The Hawaiian queen was about to flood her country with small coin when she was deposed. It was a case of putting pennies in the slot and getting a revolution. For neatness and dispatch in revolutionary matters Hawaii can give the southern republics points. Scientific investigators who have been worrying over the ancestry of the native Hawaiians—alleged to be Aryan, but probably Malayan—will be surprised to learn that the males at least are really British. An esteemed contemporary says that "the men dress in duck trousers and shirts. They are imported from England and are very cheap." "Bah Jove!" said Willie Washington, "I'm getting bwain-fag." "What's the matter?" "I've got a weal clevah thing. It's witty as can be, don't you know, but I'm tiashed ow practicing." "Practicing what?" "Saying 'Hawaii' so that it will sound like 'How ahe you?'"

The New Central Union Church Organ.

By the steamer Belgic, Mr. Wray Taylor received a letter from Messrs. Hook & Hastings, the organ-builders of Boston, Mass., stating that the new organ for the Central Union Church, Honolulu, was finished complete on the 13th of February, and was formally examined and approved by Mr. Geo. E. Whiting. It was to be taken down at the factory, packed and shipped on the cars by the 15th. Mr. Whiting is one of the finest organists in New England, and his written opinion will probably be received by the committee in the next mail. The organ should be here the last of March or beginning of April.

Against Publishing De inquent Debtors.

Mr. Bahan of New York City has introduced the following bill in the Assembly: "Any firm, society or corporation who shall print, publish, report, utter or in any way or manner make public the names of persons, firms or society, who, for non-payment of debt, are commonly called delinquent debtors, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for one year."

Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co. have just received a shipment of Bavarian beer, Bass' ale and Guinness' stout.

The Chinese and Japanese immigrants who have been in quarantine were released yesterday. One of the smallpox patients died.

SMUGGLING OPIUM.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS FOR FIRE-MEN AND COAL-PASSERS.

There is a story passing around which, if true, proves that several firemen and coal-passers on the steamer Australia are making money rapidly by smuggling opium. The story is to the effect that the members of the crew of the Australia have been dealing in the drug for a long time. They had an agent here to sell the stuff in the person of Charles Leonard, an ex-hackman. The agent made good returns for several trips, but when his principals returned to town some months ago they found that Leonard had left, and it is alleged, he carried away about \$1600 of their money, which he had obtained by selling their opium. He took passage for San Francisco on a sailing vessel, but he did not get there ahead of the men he had done up. The men waited in San Francisco for Leonard, and when the vessel carrying him was sighted they hired a boat and went out to meet him. They got aboard and grabbed the ex-hackman and, after he received a good beating, he handed out about \$300—all the money he had. Of course the public would like to know how the \$1600 worth of opium got ashore, but they will have to wait for an explanation. That the crew of the Australia deal in the contraband article, nobody seems to deny, and the following will prove that opium is coming to this port all the time, but the oldest inhabitant cannot remember when a seizure was made on the Oceanic dock. This is taken from the S. F. Examiner of a late date: "Inspector McGinnis made a lucky catch this afternoon, half an hour before the steamer Australia left the dock for Honolulu. He was exploring the lower regions of the ship in company with Inspector Sprague when his attention was attracted by an unusual pile of rubbish about the water tank of the fire-room. Probing led to the uncovering of 140 pounds of opium without the proper revenue stamps. It was mostly domestic stuff, on which the manufacture duty is \$10 a pound. The attempt to furnish smoke for the Chinese of Hawaii was attributed to the firemen, but as no evidence was obtainable no arrests were made." A member of the crew of the Australia tells a funny story about the custom house officers. When the vessel is in port an officer patrols the deck looking for opium. When some of it is ready to be landed, a confederate at the bow throws a log of wood overboard. It makes a loud splash and the noise at once attracts the attention of the sharp-eyed customs official, who immediately runs forward to see what it is all about. While he is absent, a boat puts out from the stern of the vessel with a load of opium which had been lowered with a rope. If the opium is not landed in this manner it must be brought ashore through some other channel as the drug seems to be plentiful about Chinatown, judging from the present price, which is considered low.

The Council was occupied on Thursday with the reading of dispatches from Washington. The intelligence received by the Government is of an encouraging nature, and the commissioners think that everything is moving on at Washington as smoothly as could be expected. The Japanese training ship Kongo, Commander Tashiro, weighed anchor at 3 P. M. Wednesday afternoon for a ten days' cruise around the windward islands. The Kongo will go as far as Hilo.

The Council was occupied on Thursday with the reading of dispatches from Washington. The intelligence received by the Government is of an encouraging nature, and the commissioners think that everything is moving on at Washington as smoothly as could be expected. The Japanese training ship Kongo, Commander Tashiro, weighed anchor at 3 P. M. Wednesday afternoon for a ten days' cruise around the windward islands. The Kongo will go as far as Hilo.

The Japanese training ship Kongo, Commander Tashiro, weighed anchor at 3 P. M. Wednesday afternoon for a ten days' cruise around the windward islands. The Kongo will go as far as Hilo.

The Japanese training ship Kongo, Commander Tashiro, weighed anchor at 3 P. M. Wednesday afternoon for a ten days' cruise around the windward islands. The Kongo will go as far as Hilo.

The Japanese training ship Kongo, Commander Tashiro, weighed anchor at 3 P. M. Wednesday afternoon for a ten days' cruise around the windward islands. The Kongo will go as far as Hilo.

The Japanese training ship Kongo, Commander Tashiro, weighed anchor at 3 P. M. Wednesday afternoon for a ten days' cruise around the windward islands. The Kongo will go as far as Hilo.

The Japanese training ship Kongo, Commander Tashiro, weighed anchor at 3 P. M. Wednesday afternoon for a ten days' cruise around the windward islands. The Kongo will go as far as Hilo.



PACK OF 1892 Now on Sale. Every Can guaranteed First Quality. S. FOSTER & CO., Wholesale Grocers AND EXPORTERS. 26 and 28 California St., San Francisco, Sole Agents. Salmon and all Kinds Salt Fish A SPECIALTY.

General Advertisements.

BENSON SMITH & CO. JOBBING AND MANUFACTURING

PHARMACISTS A FULL LINE OF Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS. Medicinal Preparations, AND PATENT MEDICINES AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street. 1388-g

Metropolitan Market King Street.

Choicest Meats FROM Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop. FAMILIES AND SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE AND AT THE Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat. 1382-g

BISMARCK STABLES! GENERAL LIVERY.

Feed and Sale Stables Mani Street, Wailuku, Mani.

CARRIAGES OBTAINED IN 5 MINUTES NOTICE with reliable drivers, SINGLE or DOUBLE TEAMS, SADDLE HORSES, Gentle for Ladies use.

Carrriages will be at every Steamer landing, on Steamers arrival. WM. GOODNESS, Proprietor and Manager. 1413-g

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 Is connected with the establishment, where lovers of the game can participate. 1388-g

THE ROAD FROM PAHALA to the VOLCANO HOUSE, known as Peter Lee's Road, is a private road. Any one wishing to travel over the same must pay \$2.50 toll. Payable either at the Volcano House or at the Half-Way House. 1389-1f PETER LEE.

TRESPASS NOTICE. ALL OWNERS OF THE ANTI-MAILS are hereby notified to remove their anti-mails from the islands of Hawaii, without delay, or they will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. J. T. BAKER. 425-g

Insurance Notices.

INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies & Co., AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE Northern Assurance Co Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836. ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - £2,975,000. BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000, Reduction of Rates Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

The Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE CO. (ESTABLISHED 1846.)

Assets.....\$ 40,000,000 Net Income..... 9,079,000 Claims Paid..... 112,569,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms. 1382-g

Bishop & Co. FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY OF A. JAEGER.

No. 13 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO. of Hamburg, Germany. LION FIRE INSURANCE CO. of London, England. ORIENT INSURANCE CO. of Hartford, Conn. NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. of Hartford, Conn. 1384-7

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

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

NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company, OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichs marks..... 5,300,000 Capital their Re-Insurance Companies..... 35,000,000 Total..... Reichsmark 40,300,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO 1356 1y

ATLANTIC Assurance Company FOUNDED 1802 LONDON

Capital..... \$ 8,000,000 Assets..... \$ 9,000,000

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

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS. W. H. RICE, STOCK RAISER and DEALER BREKEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle From the Thoroughbred Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr Norman Stallion..... Captain Graw 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 1383-1y W. H. RICE, Lihoe, Kauai.

Hawaiian Annual. NO HAND-BOOK EXCELS THE HAWAIIAN ALMANAC and ANNUAL for reliable statistical and general information relating to these islands. Price 75 cents; or mailed abroad at 95 cents each. THOS. G. THURM, Publisher. 1343-1y Honolulu, H. I.

Foreign Advertisements.

THEO. H. DAVIES, HAMBOLD JANION. THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 12 & 13 The Albion, LIVERPOOL. 1356 1y

Only "Pebble" Establishment 1893. Muller's Optical Depot 135 Montgomery St., near Bush, S. F., Cal. Specialty 35 Years.

The most complicated cases of defective vision thoroughly diagnosed FREE OF CHARGE. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to. Compound Astigmatic Lenses Mounted to order at two hours' notice. 1356 1y

FIRE INSURANCE. ROYAL Insurance Co LIVERPOOL, Capital and Funds - - \$ 29,000,000 UNION - New Zealand, Capital, - - - \$ 10,000,000

TAKE RISKS ON BUILDINGS, MERCHANTISE, MACHINERY, FURNITURE And all other Insurable Property at Current Rates. JOHN S. WALKER, 1873-1y Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE! The Alliance Assurance Company - AND - The Alliance Marine & Gen'l Assurance COMPANY, L'D. OF LONDON.

Subscribed Capital \$25,000,000 Paid Up - - - 2,700,000 Assets - - - 20,000,000

Bege to inform the public that Fire and Marine risks will be accepted at Current Rates. J. S. WALKER, Agent for Hawaiian Islands. 3136-1m 1438-1y

MARINE INSURANCE The undersigned is authorized to take Marine Risks on HULLS, CARGOES, FREIGHTS and COMMISSIONS, At Current Rates in the following Companies, viz: Union Fire and Marine, of New Zealand, Madgeburg General Ins. Co., Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco.

JOHN S. WALKER, 1873-1y Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

ATLANTIC Fire Insurance Company. The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO 1356 1y

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 Danger of the Seas at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms. 1389 1y F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agts.

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY For Sea, River & Land Transport - OF DRESDEN - Having established an Agency at Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Danger of the Seas at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. 1389 1y Agent for the Hawaiian Islands

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company. TOTAL ASSETS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1891, \$10,695,969 2s. 11d.

1-Authorised Capital..... £ 1,000,000 2-Subscribed..... 2,750,000 3-Paid-up Capital..... 687,500 4-Fire Funds..... 2,717,117 5-Life and Annuity Funds..... 7,291,291 10 2 \$10,695,969 2s. 11d.

Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,532,882 5 9 Revenue Life and Annuity Branches..... 1,098,010 2 10 \$2,630,892 5 9

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from Liability in respect of each other. ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., 1380 1y Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Hollister & Co. make a specialty of keeping fine Manila cigars.

BY AUTHORITY

Sale of a Lease of Government Land in Hilo, Hawaii.

On MONDAY, April 3, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale will be sold at public auction the lease of a portion of the Government land of Kaapoko, makai of the Government road in Hilo, Hawaii, containing an area of 15 acres, a little more or less.

Term—Lease for 15 years. Upset price—\$80 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, March 3, 1893. 3319 1469-3t

Sale of the Lease of the Government Land of Kepuhi, Palolo, Oahu.

On MONDAY, April 3, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale will be sold at public auction, the lease of the Government land of Kepuhi, Palolo, Oahu, containing an area of 11 25-100 acres, a little more or less.

Term—Lease for 15 years. Upset price—\$70 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior office, March 3, 1893. 3319 1469-3t

School Vacation Notice.

The regular vacation of all Public Schools, at the close of the first session of the year, will extend from FRIDAY, the 7th to MONDAY, the 24th of April next.

By order of the Board of Education. W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary. Office of the Board of Education, March 3rd, 1893. 3319 1469-3t

GEORGE C. HEWITT, Esq., has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Kau, Island of Hawaii, for the unexpired term made vacant by the resignation of Keoki Kimokeo.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, March 2, 1893. 1469 3318-3t

IN RE-PACIFIC IRON WORKS COMPANY.

Whereas, The Pacific Iron Works Company, a Corporation established under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the Office of the Minister of the Interior, a Petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a Certificate thereto annexed, as required by law; Now therefore

Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said Petition must be filed in the Office of the undersigned on or before the 26th day of April, 1893, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the Office of the undersigned in Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day to show cause why said Petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Department of the Interior, Feb. 15, 1893. 1467-9

POUND NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV. of the Session Laws of 1888, I hereby give notice that on the 1st day of March, 1893, the location of the Government Pound at Mahaeae, Makaweli, in the district of Waimea, Kauai, will be changed to an enclosure near the beach, west of the river and makai of the house of Makaweli in Panaea, District of Waimea, Kauai.

In accordance with Section 1 Chapter XXXV. of the Session Laws of 1888, I have appointed Mr. G. Kauai, Poundmaster to the Government Pound at Panaea, his Commission dating the 1st day of March, 1893, vice P. I. Kuwa resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Feb. 14, 1893. 1467-3

RUFUS A. LYMAN, Esq., has this day been appointed Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit, of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Feb. 14, 1893. 1467-3

Notice to Owners of Brands.

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

Registration on Oahu shall be made at the Interior Office. On the other Islands it shall be done at the Office of the several Sheriffs.

G. N. WILCOX, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Dec. 2, 1892. 1457-4t

D. KAHAULEILO, Esq., has this day been appointed a member of Road Board for the Taxation District of Lahaina, Maui,

for the unexpired term made vacant by the resignation of Geo. Kanhi.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Feb. 21, 1893. 1468-3

R. C. SEARLE, Esq., has this day been appointed, a member for the Road Board of the Taxation District of Lahaina, Maui, for the unexpired term made vacant by the resignation of R. H. Makekano.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Feb. 22, 1893. 1468-3

R. W. MEYER, Esq., has this day been appointed Notary Public for the Second Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Feb. 21st, 1893. 1468-3

J. K. KEALO, Esq., has this day been appointed Commissioner of Fences for Koolau poko, Island of Oahu.

The Board now consist as follows: Wm. H. Lowell, Wm. Henry, J. K. Kealo.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Feb. 21, 1893. 1468-3

HEADQUARTERS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII. HONOLULU, H. I., Feb. 24th, 1893.

In accordance with Section 3 of Act 7 of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Formation of a National Guard," the following named gentlemen, having been duly elected as provided by Section 11 of said Act, have this day been commissioned:

Co. D Battery. Charles T. Wilder, Captain. J. Walter Jones, 1st Lieutenant. James L. Torbert, 2d Lieutenant. 3316-1468-1t

ACT. 12.

An Act to Restrict the Importation and Sale of Opium or Preparations Thereof.

BE IT ENACTED by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

SECTION 1. The importation of opium or any preparation thereof into the Hawaiian Islands, except as authorized by Section 2 of this Act, is hereby strictly prohibited, and whoever shall import, sell, give or furnish opium, or any preparation thereof, to any person in the Hawaiian Islands, except as provided in Section 2 of this Act, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned at hard labor for any term not less than six months, nor more than two years; one-half of which pecuniary penalty shall be paid to the party giving the information which shall lead to the conviction of the offender.

SECTION 2. The Board of Health may from time to time import such quantities of opium, or preparations thereof, as the said Board shall deem necessary for medical purposes in the Hawaiian Islands, and shall furnish it at cost price to any physician or surgeon having a diploma or certificate from some medical college or university, and who has a license to practice medicine in the Hawaiian Islands; also to the person in charge of the medicines at the Leper Settlement at Molokai, to be issued exclusively for medical purposes. And the said Board may also furnish it to the captain or surgeon of any vessel bound to a foreign port for use on board of such vessel.

SECTION 3. Any person who shall have in his possession opium, or any preparation thereof, which he shall not have received from the Board of Health, or from a duly licensed physician or surgeon, as prescribed in Section 2 of this Act, shall forfeit such opium, or preparation thereof, to the Government, and the same shall be seized and delivered to the Board of Health; and such person shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or to be imprisoned at hard labor for a term of not less than one month nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the magistrate, one-half of which pecuniary penalty shall be paid to the party giving the information which shall lead to the conviction of the offender.

SECTION 4. Any physician or surgeon who shall sell, prescribe or furnish opium, or any preparation thereof, to any person in the habit of smoking or otherwise using the same, or to any other person, except as a remedy in case of sickness, shall forfeit to the Government all opium, or preparation thereof, which may be in his possession; and it shall be seized and delivered to the Board of Health, and he shall be fined in the sum of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars; and if he shall violate this Act more than once he shall not again be furnished with opium by the Board of Health.

SECTION 5. All confiscated opium or preparations thereof which shall have come into the possession of the Board of Health, shall be securely kept until such time as the same shall be disposed of as

hereinafter provided, except that where the quantity of opium seized shall be less than one one-half pound tin the same shall be destroyed.

SECTION 6. The Board of Health shall as soon as practicable sell all confiscated opium or preparations thereof which shall have come into its possession, and at such price as it shall deem fit, such sale may be either public or private, in the discretion of the Board; provided that all opium so sold shall be exported from this country. One half the gross proceeds derived from the sale of confiscated opium shall go to the informant in addition to the compensation as provided in Section 1 of this Act, and the balance shall be the property of the Government.

SECTION 7. The several District Magistrates are hereby invested with authority to try and determine all cases arising under this law.

SECTION 8. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to exempt any person or vessel from the pains and penalties prescribed by the laws of the Hawaiian Islands against smuggling, nor to affect any prosecutions pending at the date of the approval of this Act.

SECTION 9. An Act entitled "An Act to provide for and Regulate the Importation, Sale and Use of Opium and Preparations thereof," approved on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1893, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 10. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication. Approved this 16th day of February, A. D. 1893.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands. (Signed) J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. 1469-3t

ACT 13.

An Act to appropriate the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars for the Purpose of Defraying the General Expenses of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

BE IT ENACTED by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000) from the Public Treasury for the purpose of defraying the general expenses of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

SECTION 2. All sums which have heretofore been appropriated by resolution of the Executive and Advisory Councils shall be deemed a part of and included in the above appropriation.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect upon publication. Approved this 16th day of February, A. D. 1893.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed) J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. 1469-3t

ACT 14.

An Act to Amend Section 14 of an Act Entitled "An Act to Amend the Law Concerning Road Supervisors and the Disposition of the Road Tax and to Establish Local Road Boards, and to Define their Duties." Approved November 25, 1887, as Enacted by Chapter 82 of the Session Laws of 1890, and to add a new Section to said Act of 1887, to be called Section 15.

SECTION 1. Section 14 of the Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Law Concerning Road Supervisors and the Disposition of the Road Tax, and to Establish Local Road Boards, and to Define their Duties," approved November 25, 1887, as enacted by Chapter 82 of the Session Laws of 1890, is hereby amended so that the same may read as follows:

SECTION 14. Any new roads or bridges, the construction of which shall have been provided for by appropriations outside of the Road Taxes may be constructed by the Minister of Interior without reference to the District Road Boards.

SECTION 2. A new section, to be called Section 15, is hereby added to said Act of 1887, to read as follows: SECTION 15. In the event of the failure to elect a Road Board in any taxation district, or of there being no duly qualified Board for any reason whatsoever, the Minister of the Interior may appoint three competent residents of such district who shall act as and be the

Road Board of the district until the next general election.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 16th day of February, A. D. 1893.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed) J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. 1469-3t

ACT 15.

An Act to Repeal an Act Entitled "An Act to Provide for the Appointment of One Police Justice and Two District Judges in the District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, and to Further Provide that the said District of Hilo be Divided and Made into Three Separate Judicial Districts."

BE IT ENACTED by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

SECTION 1.—That an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Appointment of One Police Justice and Two District Judges in the District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, and to further provide that the said District of Hilo be divided and made into three separate Judicial Districts," approved the 9th day of August, A. D. 1892, is hereby repealed.

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

Approved this 16th day of February, A. D. 1893.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed) J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. 1469-3t

New Advertisements.

Notice to the Public.

THIS IS TO INFORM ALL MY former customers and the public generally that I have disposed of my Soap business to the Honolulu Soap Company, for which Messrs. M. W. McChesney & Sons are sole Agents and myself the Manager of the Soap Factory. Thinking the public for its kind patronage for the past seventeen years, I would respectfully solicit a continuance thereof for the Honolulu Soap Company. 3314-tf 1468-4t T. W. RAWLINS.

To Let or Lease.

THE BUILDING FORMERLY used as a Soap Factory, Lele, opposite the Oahu Railway Station. Also, another Building, fireproof, 42x24 feet in the clear, and 14 feet height of wall in the rear of the above; may be taken singly or together. Moderate terms to a good customer. 3314-tf 1468-4t T. W. RAWLINS.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.,

Law - and - General - Bookbinders

ACCOUNT-BOOKS MANUFACTURED to any Pattern, including the Supply of Paper, Ruling, Printing, Paging, Perforating, Binding, Gilding, Lettering, etc.

MUSIC AND MAGAZINES BOUND to any Pattern.

J. R. MARMONT.

Boilers Inspected, Tested and Repaired

WILL GIVE ESTIMATES FOR NEW Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Smoke-stacks, Flues, Bridges, and general Sheet Iron work. Boilers repaired at liberal rates. 100 lbs. cold water or steam pressure guaranteed on all work. Address P. O. Box 479, Honolulu, H. I. 3144 1484-tf



Pioneer Steam CANDY FACTORY and BAKERY.

F. HORN Practical Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Baker. No. 71 Hotel St. Telephone.

Big G is acknowledged the leading remedy for Gonorrhoea & Gleet. The only safe remedy for Leucorrhoea or Whites. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers. A. J. STONER, M. D., DECATUR, GA. Sold by Druggists. PRICE 50c.

A WIFE DESERTED

FRANK C. BLOOMER LEAVES HIS FAMILY FOR A WOMAN.

Clandestine Love in Cincinnati Ends in an Illegal Marriage at San Francisco.

The following will be found interesting owing to the fact that the persons mentioned are supposed to be in Honolulu:

According to an entry that appears upon the passenger list of the steamship Mariposa, Frank C. Bloomer and wife are now on their way to Sydney. The Cincinnati Post of February 9th says that Mrs. Frank C. Bloomer and her three children are now residents of that city and are sickly and impoverished, says the San Francisco Examiner of February 18th.

So far as the law of the matter is concerned the woman in Cincinnati is the wife of Frank C. Bloomer, while the one who in company with him is getting away from this country as rapidly as the big ship Mariposa can travel occupies no enviable position, although it is duly recorded in the City Hall that on the second day of the current month Frank C. Bloomer and Ella Cathers were united in wedlock by the Rev. W. D. Williams of Plymouth Church.

The story of Bloomer's desertion of his wife and subsequent elopement with Miss Cathers, as told by Edward T. Atchison, a gentleman who knew all the parties concerned in Cincinnati, and who came to this coast on the same train with the eloping couple, shows him to be entirely devoid of principle.

"Do I know Frank Bloomer?" said Mr. Atchison. "Why, of course I do. He's in town now on his wedding tour. Poor Frank has had a lot of trouble. His first wife died several months ago, leaving three little tots for him to care for. He married again in order that his children might enjoy the benefits of a mother's care. His present wife was a Miss Cathers, a life-long friend of the late Mrs. Bloomer."

When Mr. Atchison was shown an extract from an Eastern paper, which told of the Bloomer Cather elopement, his feelings of sympathy quickly changed.

"Why, this man must be a perfect scoundrel," he said, "and as for the woman—well, I don't know what to think of her."

"Do I know the circumstances that led up to the elopement? Of course I do."

"Ella Cathers was one of Mrs. Bloomer's dearest friends. She lived in a small Ohio town, Franklin, but spent several months each year in Cincinnati as Mrs. Bloomer's guest. I last saw her there in October. I left for a tour of the Eastern cities then, and thought no more of the Bloomer family until I met Frank and Miss Cathers on the train coming West. Of course I was surprised to see them, but the pathetic story told me seemed to explain everything. Bloomer, who said he was coming to San Francisco in search of a business opening, showed me letters of introduction to several prominent business men here, and stated that as soon as he became permanently located he would send for his children, who in the meantime had been given over to the care of some relatives.

When informed that Bloomer had started for Australia and questioned as to his wealth Atchison stated that he could not be worth more than \$3000, but that Miss Cathers had much more, she having recently come into a good-sized inheritance.

Bloomer and Miss Cathers, after having been here several days, concluded to have a marriage ceremony performed. So, on the 2d of February, they appeared in the marriage license department of the county clerk's office and had "Oupid" Haley issue to them a license to marry. The following day they called upon Dr. Williams at his residence, 1719 Post street, and had the ceremony performed.

MORE ABOUT THE AFFAIR.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—Frank C. Bloomer was a well-known advertising agent of this city, and mysteriously disappeared about three weeks ago. His absence created quite a sensation, and a number of people have been anxiously looking for him ever since, among them a deserted wife and the brother-in-law of a young woman whom he is said to have enticed away from her home.

Ten years ago Bloomer married Mary E. Holland in St. Peter's Cathedral at Indianapolis. Bloomer was then in business in that city, and his bride was the daughter of a prominent and respectable merchant. Some years ago the couple removed to this city and young Bloomer became connected with the firm of Mabley & Carew as an outside advertising agent. They lived in apartments on Walnut Hills.

Their home life was of the happiest for a time at least. Last October Bloomer's business called him to Franklin, Ohio, where a fair was in progress. A part of his business paraphernalia was a large, gaudily decorated wagon filled with small gifts distributed to advertise the firm which he represented.

Among the crowd drawn to the fair grounds was Miss Ella Cathers, the daughter of a Baptist minister.

Bloomer pleased with the girl's beauty, opened a flirtation with her and wrote his name and address on a piece of chinaware which he handed her. The gift was blushing accepted, and it finally led to an invitation to call. It was accepted, and Bloomer called at the young lady's home. There he met her parents and created a favorable impression upon the minds of the old folks by his easy address and polished manners.

After he had made a number of calls he proposed to the young lady, who accepted him, understanding that he had secured a divorce. Shortly after his wife heard of his conduct, and when she spoke to him about the disgraceful matter, Bloomer informed her that he intended to carry out his first intention and marry Miss Cathers.

Later developments make it appear that he had even then completed arrangements with a view of immediately carrying out his resolve. Leaving his home and children, he went to his office where he completed some business which required his attention, and then departed for Franklin where he met Miss Cathers, and then they left together on the next train. She had been living with her brother-in-law, Howard Anderson, at Franklin, and her trunk had been sent from there according to her orders to a point where she had arranged to meet Bloomer. This was about January 28th.

About two weeks ago Mrs. Bloomer received a visit from Miss Cathers' brother-in-law, Howard Anderson, and an attorney. She had previously written to him informing him of the facts in the case, and Mr. Anderson thought best to reply in person. He said that the letter was his first intimation that Bloomer was a married man, and he seemed completely overcome by the knowledge. He said that the news would kill Miss Cathers' parents, who are both at an advanced age. He said that if Bloomer had gone through a marriage ceremony with her he would have him prosecuted for bigamy.

Bloomer has a married sister, Mrs. W. C. Shark, who lived at Xenia, Ohio. She also was informed of her brother's conduct. She made every effort possible to persuade him to abandon his rash resolve, but met with no more success than his wife, as Bloomer seems to have been completely infatuated with the young woman.

Mrs. Shark, after her failure to convince her brother of the wrong which he was about to do, went to Franklin and had an interview with Miss Cathers, but her mission ended in a complete failure. Miss Cathers told her that she would go with Bloomer "to the ends of the earth," and "she would rather die than be separated from him."

STEVENS EXPLAINS.

Why He Established a Protectorate Over Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Among the detailed dispatches received at the State Department from Honolulu is one from Minister Stevens, giving an interesting account of the reasons which governed him in assuming control of the islands. It is as follows:

"I have time before the departure of the mail steamer only to state briefly the additional reasons which caused us to assume a temporary protectorate over these islands. The Provisional Government must have time to organize a new policy and to discipline a small military, for when the monarchy died by its own hand, there was no military force in the islands but the Royal Guard, consisting of about seventy-five natives. There are 40,000 Chinese and Japanese on the islands, and evil-disposed persons might stir up some disorder, but the chief element of evil is in Honolulu, where renegade whites are at the head of the lottery and opium rings, and where there are a considerable number of hoodlum foreigners and more vicious natives. Another important reason is that there is expected here a British war vessel, and the British Minister, thus aided, might try to press unduly the Provisional Government. With the islands under our protection we think the English Minister will not attempt to insist that his Government has the right to interfere while our flag flies over the Government building."

In concluding the dispatch Minister Stevens says: "We shall continue to maintain our present position with great caution and firmness until we hear from the President through the Secretary of State. As a necessary precaution against all contingency, I would advise that Admiral Skerrett be promptly sent here with one or two ships in addition to the Boston."

TO VISIT HAWAII.

Three British War Vessels Shortly Expected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A special from Victoria, B.C., says that H. B.M.S. Royal Arthur was commissioned at Portsmouth yesterday to succeed the Warspite as the flagship of the North Pacific squadron. She will bear Admiral Stevenson's flag and sails from England for Victoria immediately, accompanied by the Temeraire, with which she will visit Honolulu en route. The cruiser Hyacinth, now coaling at Esquimaux, will sail for Honolulu on Wednesday.

OCEAN TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes 'LOCAL LINE-S. & AUSTRALIA' and 'THROUGH LINE-SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, SAMOA, AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY'.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

Table listing ship arrivals and departures for Friday, March 5, including ship names and agents.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Arrivals: Feb. 13th, Am. bk. Harvester, 20 days from Hilo; 14th, Am. brgt. J. D. Spreckels, 12 days from Kahului; 16th, Brit. stmr. Belgic, 7 days from Honolulu; 19th, Am. bk. Alden Besse, 22 days from Kahului; 22d, Am. bk. Sonoma, 24 days from Honolulu.

GRAND SUCCESS.

Pacific Wheelmen Entertain their Guests in a Royal Manner. The most orderly picnic ever given at Remond Grove was the one last Saturday evening by the Pacific Wheelmen.

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...

Legal Advertisements.

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 for ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes 'FOR YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG' and 'FOR SAN FRANCISCO'.

Table listing foreign vessels expected, including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

Projected Departures: Mar. 3d, stmr. Monowai for Honolulu and the Colonies; 15th, stmr. Australia for Honolulu; Feb. 25th, schr. Transit for Honolulu; Mar. 1, bk. Harvester for Hilo, brgt. J. D. Spreckels and bk. Alden Besse for Kahului; and bkts. Irmgard and Planter and brgt. W. G. Irwin, all for Honolulu.

LIVERPOOL - Feb. 13th sailed Ger. bk. Geo. N. Wilcox for Honolulu; passed Holyhead Feb. 16th. NEWCASTLE, N. S. W. - Jan. 23d, in port, schr. Puritan for Honolulu.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of powers of sale contained in two certain mortgages, to-wit: 1st mortgage dated the 29th day of October, A. D. 1891, made by G. W. KEAWAMAHU, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Alexander J. Cartwright (now deceased), recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 129, folios 318, 319 and 320; 2nd mortgage dated the 29th day of February, A. D. 1892, made by said G. W. Keawamahu to said Alexander J. Cartwright (now deceased), recorded in the office of the said Registrar in Liber 131, folios 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Table listing ship arrivals and departures for various dates, including ship names and destinations.

Meteorological Record.

Meteorological record table with columns for date, time, and various weather observations like temperature, wind, and clouds.

PASSENGERS.

Table listing passengers for various ships, including names and ship names.

A NEW VERSION.

An Englishman's Story of the Killing of Four Germans. ST. PAUL (Minn.), February 21.-The Globe in the morning will publish an interview with K. J. Kimberly of Honolulu, who was present during the recent change of government, which contains many new facts.

Legal Advertisements.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of the Bankruptcy of F. D. Walker, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased, and the same is hereby appointed for hearing said petition in the said Court Room of this Court at Honolulu, at which time and place hearing may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Legal Advertisements.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of powers of sale contained in two certain mortgages, to-wit: 1st mortgage dated the 29th day of October, A. D. 1891, made by G. W. KEAWAMAHU, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Alexander J. Cartwright (now deceased), recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 129, folios 318, 319 and 320; 2nd mortgage dated the 29th day of February, A. D. 1892, made by said G. W. Keawamahu to said Alexander J. Cartwright (now deceased), recorded in the office of the said Registrar in Liber 131, folios 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Legal Advertisements.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of powers of sale contained in two certain mortgages, to-wit: 1st mortgage dated the 29th day of October, A. D. 1891, made by G. W. KEAWAMAHU, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Alexander J. Cartwright (now deceased), recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 129, folios 318, 319 and 320; 2nd mortgage dated the 29th day of February, A. D. 1892, made by said G. W. Keawamahu to said Alexander J. Cartwright (now deceased), recorded in the office of the said Registrar in Liber 131, folios 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Table listing shipping intelligence, including arrivals and departures for various ships.

EXPORTS.

Table listing export goods, including quantities and values for various commodities.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR FEBRUARY.

Meteorological record table for February, showing temperature, wind, and other weather data.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM HENRY HARPER, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased, and the same is hereby appointed for hearing said petition in the said Court Room of this Court at Honolulu, at which time and place hearing may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

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 April 22, 1890, made by NAWAA JOSEPH and MANGEL JOSEPH, her husband, both of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Alexander J. Cartwright (now deceased), recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 125, on pages 51, 52, 53 and 54, the said Trustees, mortgages as aforesaid, intend to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of principal and interest when due.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated April 22, 1890, made by NAWAA JOSEPH and MANGEL JOSEPH, her husband, both of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Alexander J. Cartwright (now deceased), recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 125, on pages 51, 52, 53 and 54, the said Trustees, mortgages as aforesaid, intend to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of principal and interest when due.

ARRIVALS.

Table listing arrivals of ships, including ship names and dates.

DEPARTURES.

Table listing departures of ships, including ship names and dates.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

A Healthful Tonic. Used in place of lemons or lime juice it will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of the Estate of RICHARD MEEK, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, and the same is hereby appointed for hearing said petition in the said Court Room of this Court at Honolulu, at which time and place hearing may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

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 9th day of March, A. D. 1892, made by NAW