

Commercial



Advertiser.

VOL. IV.—NO. 350.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1885.

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THE DAILY Pacific Commercial Advertiser

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DAILY P. C. ADVERTISER, ONE MONTH .50
WEEKLY P. C. ADVERTISER, ONE YEAR 5.00
P. C. ADVERTISER, ONE YEAR 5.00
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THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE SCHEME PROVING TO BE A BONA FIDE FOR THE CONTRACTORS.

Observations of a Returned Cincinnati
—The Army of Leeches Who Find an Asylum on the Isthmus—Had Business.

(Cincinnati Enquirer Interview.)
A former Cincinnati, Mr. W. J. Crosby, has just returned from Panama, where he has been since last September fulfilling a contract for lightening cargo on incoming ships to the shore. The yellow fever has been and now is committing dreadful ravages there, and when his turn came his physician and a friend hurried him out of the country. Mr. Crosby has been a number of years on the isthmus; at one time as an agent of the Pacific Steamship company, and his position gave him opportunities for observation, which he seems to have improved to the fullest extent. "The history of the Panama canal," said he, "will be a record of fraud almost unparalleled in the annals of any nation. Already it has cost the sum of 1,000,000. The projectors have in addition a debt of \$20,000,000, and now they estimate that to complete it will cost 300,000,000 additional. Nothing more than the transportation of the canal, point of an untried amount of machinery, which is useless and can not even be converted into old iron, as the rates for freight away from the isthmus are so high as to render profitable any such venture.

"The Nicaragua route is undoubtedly the best for canal purposes, but it is said at the same time the longest. The route selected by the French and German syndicate is the shortest, but it is fraught with difficulties which, I think, have all been too lightly considered, even if they have been considered at all. "For instance, the land lies very high in places, and the deepest portion will be a cut six hundred feet in depth. Now, the water surface of the canal will have to be 150 feet in width. This will necessitate a cut of nearly eighteen hundred feet in width at the top, so you can easily imagine the amount of dirt to be removed. The canal line follows closely the line of the Panama railroad. The contract for removing the dirt has been let to a Dutch and French syndicate for \$19,000,000, and as yet the contractors have done nothing. Then they seem to have taken no account of the varying aspects of the spring tides. Of course they will have to employ an elaborate system of locks. In the spring the tides on the Pacific side rise from twenty-five to thirty feet, while on the Gulf coast they are from twelve to fifteen inches. These conditions I deem of importance, and lastly they are using the channel of the Chagres river as a starting point of the canal on the Gulf side. The Chagres is a mountain stream, and in times of flood is a terror to the inhabitants. You have heard about a torrent rushing and jumping. Well, the breast of a torrent in the Chagres just jumps along. It comes down like a solid wall, bearing all before it. They will have to divert the entire channel of this stream. The canal has now been under way four years, and the channel, when completed, will be forty-seven miles in length.

"The company has erected a great number of houses along the line, and just to give you an idea of the manner in which they conduct their business I will tell you that in their office, which is an immense place, they had at one time over 700 clerks employed. It seemed at once a hospital and an asylum for broken-down, relics of French nobility. Each window of the office had a small balcony, and each balcony its lolling Frenchman. When one got tired, and went within to either pore over the pages of a French novel of questionable moral purity or the Paris papers, another Frenchman took his place. If any one appeared with a bill or series of accounts he, as like as not, would be told to call again, as all hands were too busy to pay any attention to him. To any man attempting to conscientiously discharge his duty this was discouraging. All these fellows did was to draw their salaries. I understand, however, that the force has recently been materially decreased.

"In addition I can assure you of one thing, and that is, if the Panama canal is ever completed it will be by American brain and pluck. The way the present syndicate are engaged it will take 100 years to finish the work.

New England Farmer, Leaving.
(Boston Advertiser.)

Cheap transportation and organized labor have called the young men from their ancestral homes and sent them to the west and to the large centers of industry. In many parts of this half dozen of New England states the traveler will find farms c'ung to only by the older people, who are to-day consuming the savings of earlier life and eking out an existence by the scanty yield of the soil; and if some method of arresting the process be not discovered and applied, the farms must pass, as in many localities they are now doing, into the hands of a foreign population recruited from the peasantry of other lands—which will be content to consume only the fruits of their tillage with but little thought or knowledge of the broader cultivation which has hitherto been the foundation and inspiration of New England civilization.

Business Cards.

Claus Spreckels. Wm. G. Irwin.
CLAUS SPRECKELS & CO.,

BANKERS,

HONOLULU. HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Draw Exchange on the principal parts of the world.

Will receive deposits on open account, make collections and conduct a general banking and exchange business.

Deposits bearing interest received in their Savings Department subject to published rules and regulations.

CLAUSS SPRECKELS. Wm. G. IRWIN.

WM. G. IRWIN & Co.,

SUGAR FACTORS and Commission AGENTS. Honolulu, H. I.

M. PHILLIPS & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Men's Furnishings and Fancy Goods. No. 11 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

H. HACKFELD & Co.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & Co.,

Importers & Commission Merchants. Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

A. S. OLEGHORN & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise, Corner Queen and Kaahumanu Sts.

MACFARLANE & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND GENERAL IMPORTERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS. No. 12 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

M. S. Grinbaum & Co.,

General Merchandise and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.

No. 124 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

J. M. Oat, Jr., & Co.,

STATIONERS & NEWS DEALERS, Hawaiian Gazette Block.

37 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

THOMAS LINDSAY

Manufacturing Jeweler,

No. 60 Nuanu Street, (Opposite Hotelier & Co.)

Honolulu, H. I.

Particular attention paid to repairing.

ALVIN H. RASEMAN,

BOOK BINDER,

Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer.

Bookbinding of all descriptions neatly and promptly executed, and at reasonable charge.

Cazette Building,

27 Merchant Street.

J. C. JOHNSON & Co.,

LEATHER, HARNES, SADDLERY, FIREMEN'S EQUIPMENTS.

12 and 14 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Agents for Kirby's Santa Cruz Tanneries. Sole Harness and all other kinds of leather.

129-130-131

T. J. SPENCE,

SPECIAL AGENT FOR

The Michigan Portrait Co.,

Producers of the Finest Grades of India Ink, Water Color, Crayon and Pastel Portraits. Headquarters at King Bros., Hotel Street, HONOLULU, 129-130-131

NOTICE.

M. R. JOSEPH SMITH WILL RUN FOR Representative for his district, North Kona, Hawaii.

129-130-131

Advertisements

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL — \$10,000,000

UNLIMITED LIABILITY.

Fire Insurance of all descriptions will be effected at Moderate Rates of Premium, by the undersigned.

WM. G. IRWIN & CO. Managers for Haw. Islands

UNION

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

Of New Zealand.

CAPITAL : \$10,000,000

Having Established an Agency at Honolulu, for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire in dwellings, stores, warehouses and merchandise on favorable terms. Marine risks on cargo, freights, bottomry, profits and commissions.

Losses promptly adjusted & payable.

WM. G. IRWIN & CO.

GREAT WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE. 50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

The above Company having established an Agency at Honolulu, for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned is authorized to accept and write

MARINE RISKS

Merchandise, Freights, Treasure, Commissions, and Hulls.

At current Rates.

WM. G. IRWIN & CO., Managers for Hawaiian Islands

C. O. BERGER,

GENERAL AGENT

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Assets, \$10,000,000

CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Capital, \$10,000,000

SOUTH BRITISH AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.—FIRE AND MARINE.

Combined Capital, \$20,000,000

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Assets, \$1,500,000

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital, \$200,000

MACNEALE & URBAN

SAFES!

Fire Proof, Burglar Proof, Fire and Burglar Proof.

THE CELEBRATED

SPRINGFIELD GAS MACHINE.

Gas Fixtures of Mitchell, Vance & Co.

C. O. BERGER,

100 myz Honolulu, H. I.

SUN FIRE OFFICE

OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES EFFECTED UPON EVERY description of property at the current rate of premium.

Total sum insured in 1884 - £318,599,316

Claims arranged by the local agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

The Jurisdiction of the Local Tribunals recognized.

G. W. Macfarlane & Co.,

10d&wif Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

MELLER AND HALBE'S

Ice Cream Parlor

—And—

Confectionery,

King Street, Lincoln Block.

A fine assortment of CANDIES and CAKES always on hand. Parties supplied.

141-142-d-w

Advertisements.

LIQUID BREAD.

AN ABSOLUTELY PURE EXTRACT OF MAIZE.

A VALUABLE TONIC AND REMEDIAL AGENT.

INDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

Of all medicinal preparations that have been put upon the market in recent years, the extract of malt has proved itself one of the most valuable as a tonic or remedial beverage. It has received the unqualified recognition and support of physicians, and is freely prescribed by them in many cases, especially where the nervous or physical systems have been impaired by disease or overwork. The house of "DAVID NICHOLSON," of this city, has recently introduced a pure malt extract of high character, made at their request and under their suggestions by Mr. Adolphus Busch, and which is popularly known as "NICHOLSON'S LIQUID BREAD," from its life-giving and health-restoring properties. A sample submitted to Dr. F. L. James was made the subject of a chemical analysis by him, and the result of his investigations are given in the appended certificate:

"St. Louis, April 29, 1884.

"W. F. COULTER, Esq., National Druggist—Dear Sir: Having examined the Nicholson malt extract to which you have referred, I take pleasure in reporting that I find it to be all that the proprietors claim for it. The results, as shown in the following summary, are necessarily only approximate, but are sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

"The specimen submitted consisted of an effervescent fluid, dark brown by direct and of a deep ruby color by transmitted light, resembling in general appearance and behavior a very superior article of porter. Its taste was, however, much milder and more pleasant than porter, being somewhat sweeter than beer, the sweetness marked and covered by a very pleasant bitter, derived evidently from hops. The specific gravity of a sample fresh from the bottle is 1.022 plus. Amount of extractive matter in 50 cubic centimeters of the fluid is 5.36 grammes, or about 5 per cent. Amount of alcohol, per cent, is 2.84 plus. The extractive matter is apparently identical with the 'extractum malis' of Trommer, or of the German Pharmacopoeia. It consists almost entirely of malt sugar, dextrine, being free from fatty acids, etc. The fluid contains a very large amount of diastase, as shown by the fact that it easily liquefies an equal bulk of crystalline starch. This fact, its low percentage of alcohol, its effervescence, its delightful taste and odor, all combine to recommend Nicholson's malt extract as being a most nourishing beverage, and the best article of the sort that has ever come under my examination. Respectfully,

"FRANK L. JAMES, Ph. D., M. D."

G. W. Macfarlane & Co., Agents.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

"Louvre of Brussels."

A rich and rare assortment of White and Black

Spanish Laces,

New Hats, New Embroideries, Etc.

Latest Styles in Men's Wear.

"LOUVRE OF BRUSSELS,"

147 febz Fort Street.

SALMON! SALMON!

Ex. W. H. DIMOND.

A Fine Lot of Red Fish.

FOR SALE BY,

Castle & Cooke.

80-11

UNION FEED CO.,

Queen & Edinburgh Streets.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Dealers in

HAY AND GRAIN.

Telephone No. 675.

Goods delivered promptly.

Island Orders Solicited.

9111

GRAHAM PAPER COMPANY,

St. Louis, Mo.

Manufacture and Supply all kinds of

Book, News, Flat and Label Papers, Binders' Boards, Twines, Etc.

W. G. RICHARDSON,

RESIDENT AGENT.

205 Leidesdorff Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Telephone No. 47.

N. B.—Special Attention given to Large Contracts.

55-11

TELEPHONE 55

ENTERPRISE

PLANING MILL.

Alaska, near Queen St.

—C. J. HARDEE, Proprietor.—

Contracting & Building.

MOULDINGS AND FINISH ALWAYS ON HAND.

FOR SALE—Hard and Soft Stove-wood, Oak and Split.

21-11

BURGESS,

84 King Street, Honolulu

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

All kinds of jobbing attended to.

BAGGAGE AND GENERAL EXPRESS.

Drying and Steamer Freight carefully and promptly handled.

Soda Water, Ginger Ale and Tahiti Lemonade, Cigars, Tobacco and Charities. The best in the market.

84 KING STREET. BURGESS. 59-11

Eastman's

Royal Perfume ALOHA!

FOR SALE BY

Benson, Smith & Co.

Sample bottle free.

TRY IT. 68-11

GASOLINE!

GASOLINE!

IN TEN GALLON DRUMS.

Ex. MENDOTA, for Sale by

Castle & Cooke.

87-11

Advertisements.

WENNER & CO.

92 Fort Street.

Have on hand New Foreign and Home-made Jewels.

(Watches, Bracelets, Necklets, Pins, Lockets, Clocks, And ornaments of all kinds.

Silver and Gold Plate.

Elegant Solid Silver Tea Sets.

Suitable for Presentation.

ENGRAVING AND NATIVE JEWELRY A Specialty.

Repairing in all its branches.

67-11 Fort Street.

FRANK CERTZ,

Importer and Manufacturer

Of all Descriptions of

BOOTS & SHOES

17 Orders from the other Islands solicited.

No. 114 Fort St., Honolulu.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

All accounts for Advertising and Job Printing at the

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Office will from this date be presented for payment monthly.

Honolulu, March 2, 1885.

Burr & Finck,

The Leading Fashionable Tailors

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

No. 620 Market St., Opposite Palace Hotel.

Having already a large trade with Honolulu, they respectfully solicit further island patronage, and are prepared to complete orders at one day's notice. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, and the finest stock of latest fashions constantly on hand.

61-11

BRICKS! BRICKS!

Ex. W. H. DIMOND.

39 000

California Hard Bricks.

FOR SALE BY

Castle & Cooke.

79-11

WM. McCANDLESS,

No. 6 Queen Street.

FISH MARKET.

DEALER IN CHOICEST

Beef, Veal, Mutton, Fish, Etc.

Family and Shipping Orders carefully attended to. Live Stock furnished in vessels at short notice, and vegetables of all kinds supplied to order.

102-11

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

G. J. WALLER, PROPRIETOR.

Choice Meats from Finest Herd.

Families and shipping supplied on SHORT NOTICE and at the

Lowest Market Prices.

THE
Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Is now for sale DAILY at the following places:

J. M. OAT & CO., Merchant street
T. G. THURM, Merchant street
CRYSTAL SODA WORKS, Hotel street
N. F. BURGESS, King street
WOLF & EDWARDS, Cor King and Nuanu streets
G. J. MCCARTHY, Hotel street

Five Cents per Copy.

WEDNESDAY - - - October 21st.

We are compelled to hold over editorial and local matter prepared for to-day's paper to make room for our reply to Mr. Theo. H. Davies, who has attacked the ADVERTISER in the "Bulletin" and "Gazette." We owe an apology to our readers for the length of the article in question, but the only course open to us with such a controversialist was to quote the precise language of the report to demonstrate (1) that its allegations are untrue; (2) that Mr. T. H. Davies' denial that the untrue allegations are in the report is opposed to truth and fact. We have done so, and made both positions clear to any ordinary comprehension. It is now in order for Mr. Davies to deny that any report whatever from the Committee on Legislation is in existence.

Mr. Theo. H. Davies and the "Advertiser"—A Question of Veracity.

We owe an apology to Mr. T. H. Davies for the apparent discourtesy of neglecting to notice his letter in last Friday's "Bulletin," attacking the "Advertiser," but he is determined that we shall not forget him, for he has renewed his attack in the last issue of the "Gazette" with increased violence. We did not forget him, however, but having principles to demonstrate, we preferred disposing of them before touching upon the side issue raised by Mr. Davies, which is that of his own personal veracity and honor. Discussions of a personal character are always distasteful to us; but in this case Mr. Davies leaves us no alternative. He forces the issue upon us by imputing falsehoods and dishonorable motives and methods to the "Advertiser," and we therefore propose testing whether our accuser and assailant is himself a witness whose unsupported testimony would be accepted by gentlemen sitting as a court of honor, with the proofs which we shall furnish before them.

In making this analysis we shall not go outside the record furnished by his own pen, with such words of comment as shall make the quotations intelligible; nor shall we garble quotations to make a point against him, as Mr. Davies himself does against us in his letter in yesterday's "Gazette." By this process we shall fully justify our own criticism, to which objection has been taken.

This controversy originated from an article in the ADVERTISER, October 14th, commenting upon the report of the Committee on Legislation, presented to the Planters' Labor and Supply Company over the signature of Mr. Theo. H. Davies and Mr. S. B. Dole. This report was accepted, ordered printed as part of the official record of the association in the "Planters' Monthly," and was acted upon by that association to the extent of adopting a resolution praying the King to give effect to its recommendation, and appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the status of the District and Police Courts of the Kingdom. We make this point in limine because Mr. Davies, in his letter to the "Gazette," endeavors to create the impression that the association's reports bind none except those signing them. His words are: "The ADVERTISER ought to know, and probably does know, that neither the accepted (but unadopted) reports of committees, nor the speeches of members bind any but those who make them, and the votes and acts of the association are the declarations by which they must be judged." This is precisely the point the ADVERTISER made against the Planters' Labor and Supply Company in its articles of the 14th and 16th, and in more explicit terms in that of the 20th instant. We thus have the report of the Committee on Legislation presented by Messrs. Davies and Dole accepted by the P. L. & S. Co., and acted upon to the extent of endorsing all its statements by a formal resolution giving effect to its recommendation, posted upon the truth and accuracy of those statements. And the point at issue is, are those statements, deliberately put forward in a public document by Mr. Davies and his associate committee-men, true or false; and does the report in substance and effect say what the ADVERTISER of the 14th averred it did say, and which we now again declare it does say, if its language and reasoning are to be accepted in their literal and natural sense. Mr. Davies, who, we have been given to understand, was the author of the report, gives us the direct in his letter to the "Bulletin," in the following categorical and "gentlemanly" manner:

"It is not true that the report claimed—
"1.—That the official relations of the Hawaiian with any other Government were uncordial.
"2.—That the present international status of the Hawaiian Kingdom was lower than formerly.
"3.—That the Inspectors of Immigrants had any judicial power."
"4.—That the administration of justice in the minor Courts is not as good as it was."
"5.—That a Royal Commission was required to take the minor Courts out of the reach of corrupt political influence."

This generalization is not by us. It is Mr. Davies' own work; but we shall accept it, subject to verbal amendment in conformity with our article, except in regard to paragraph 3, which is wholly incorrect. We shall make that point clear anon.

Now, as to paragraph 1 of the categorical denial, "that the official relations of the Hawaiian with any other Government were uncordial," we say that the report of the Committee on Legislation, acted upon and adopted, intimates that to take nothing else, as the following paragraphs from the report (numbered by us) show in the clearest possible manner:

"2.—We are aware that frequent or unnecessary changes in the laws affecting commerce and agriculture are inconvenient and undesirable; and it is of far greater importance that the existing laws should be well understood and well executed by those by whom and for whom they are administered, than that they should be made the subject of continual amendment and discussion by the Legislature."
"3.—Acting upon this principle, we are not prepared to advocate any fresh legislation upon the subject now under review; but we wish to bring very emphatically before the association the importance of seeing that the existing laws, and especially those in connection with the laborers, shall be carried out so well that they shall be held in respect by planters, by laborers, and by those nations and Governments upon whose good will we so largely depend for our labor and supply."
"4.—We believe that the present laws are generally satisfactory, or we should long ago have had remonstrances or refusals of immigration from some of those nations which have hitherto favored immigration to this Kingdom."
"5.—We cannot, however, close our eyes to the fact that grave complaints have arisen, and have influenced other Governments adversely to our interests; and that, whereas, they were once disposed to encourage immigration, they are now inclined to look with suspicion upon the mode in which the immigrants are treated or neglected here."

We submit to all intelligent men that the foregoing paragraphs do say in substance and effect that the relations of the Hawaiian Government with some (any) other Governments were "uncordial." For be it understood it is the Hawaiian Government which negotiates with other Governments for labor, not the Planters' Labor and Supply Company. If these paragraphs do not convey this impression, what is it they do convey?

If paragraph 5, read with its context, does not convey that precise impression, then words have lost their usual force and significance. Mr. Davies says bluntly that it does not, and that "it is not true" to say that it does. But if this denial is in direct contradiction of the fact, as it undoubtedly is, then Mr. Davies is in this position: 1st. He stated in the report as a fact that he could only have surmised, for the purpose of influencing the Planters' Labor and Supply Company; 2d. Having been challenged by the ADVERTISER on the accuracy of his statement, he turns round upon himself and flatly denies that he ever made it. The proof of the fact is before the public in the foregoing extracts, and he may choose whichever horn of the dilemma he pleases upon which to impale himself.

The ADVERTISER of the 14th instant said in this connection: "There is not a scintilla of truth in this statement. The official relations of the Kingdom with the Governments of the countries from which we have drawn our labor immigrants never were more cordial than at present. No intimation of any kind has been received either from the Governments of England, Portugal or Japan that would in the most remote degree justify the paragraph we have quoted." (No. 5), and we went on to explain the friendly feeling of the Portuguese, English, Indian and Japanese Governments towards the Hawaiian Government in the matter of immigration. We declare emphatically now, and we doubt not it is capable of proof, that the allegations and statements in the paragraphs above quoted from the report of the Committee of Legislation are untrue in substance and fact; and we again submit to the intelligence and candor of this community the proposition that they do convey the impression which Mr. Davies has had the hardihood to say they do not convey.

The second specific denial by Mr. Davies is that the report in question did not state "that the present international status of the Hawaiian Kingdom was lower than formerly." Let us go to the report itself, fathered by Mr. Davies and acted upon by the Planters' Association, and see what it does state. We quote:

"6.—It has long been the boast of this Kingdom that special confidence was reposed by the Great Powers in the administration of justice in our Courts, whilst many nations far superior to this in size, population and antiquity of civilization have had to submit to the establishment of Consular Courts and other forms of foreign interference."
"7.—A few years ago a great cry arose against the importation of East India coolies because it was alleged that Great Britain would demand the enactment of a law providing for the appointment of a British subject as protector of such immigrants, and upon that ground the scheme was cried down. Other Governments assented to their subjects coming here without any fresh enactments; but for some reason steps are now being taken for the appointment of foreigners as protectors of immigrants from even the formality of asking that laws be introduced to authorize such appointments."
"8.—Such a demand can only be regarded as a reproach to the nation, and the compliance with the demand as an act of humiliation."
"12.—It is impossible to regard the recent action of the Japanese Government, however it may be softened and smoothed by verbal explanations, as other than an indignity to the Hawaiian nation, and compliance with the Japanese requisition is undoubtedly an admission on the Hawaiian side of wrong and neglect. It may be to our interest and convenience to submit, but the demand and the submission do not redound to our national credit, and in the patriotic desire to see the national reputation placed beyond suspicion, we recommend that steps be taken to ask for the appointment of the aforesaid Royal Commission."

We really are amazed at the audacity of Mr. Davies, who wrote the foregoing paragraphs, declaring over his signature in a public print that the report containing them does not state substantially "that the present international status of the Hawaiian Kingdom was lower than formerly." Why, the paragraphs quoted say this and nothing else. They draw a picture of the high repute in which this Kingdom was held in the past and contrast it with the "humiliation" imposed upon it by the Japanese Government, "whose recent action, however it may be softened and smoothed by verbal explanations, cannot be regarded as other than an indignity to the Hawaiian nation," while "compliance with the Japanese requisition is undoubtedly an admission on the Hawaiian side of wrong and neglect." If these allegations be true, then assuredly "the present international status

of the Hawaiian Kingdom is lower than formerly." But if they are not true—and we declare emphatically that they are untrue in substance and effect—what can be the opinion regarding Mr. Davies for veracity and honor? Would such conduct in a public man be likely to pass unchallenged and unquestioned among gentlemen? We need not reply; the answer is obvious.

And this brings us to denial 3, that the report stated "that the Inspectors of Immigration had any judicial powers." This is a denial of something the ADVERTISER never stated. The report does not contain anything about "inspectors." It stated that at the demand of a foreign government, "steps are now being taken for the appointment of foreigners as protectors of immigrants, without even the formality of asking that laws be introduced to authorize such appointments." Now, the officials contemplated by the report would necessarily enjoy judicial powers, else how could they discharge the functions of "protectors of immigrants?" We pointed out the special inspectors of immigrants, not "protectors," had been appointed; that they were officers of the Hawaiian Government, paid by it and under its control; and that these inspectors possessed no judicial powers. We furthermore stated that the authors of this report deliberately misstated the facts of these appointments to make a point against the Government. We repeat this charge, added to which Mr. Davies has committed the further offense of intentional prevarication in giving us the lie on a statement we did not make.

We now come to the remaining categorical denials. Mr. Davies says it is not true that his report states:

4. "That the administration of justice in the minor Courts is not as good as it was."
5. "That a Royal Commission was required to take the minor Courts out of the reach of corrupt political influence."

In rejoinder we say that the report states in substance and effect this and nothing short of it. We invite our readers to refer back to paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the report above quoted, and they will find the foundation laid in these not the subsequent recommendation for a Royal Commission. The laws themselves are admitted to be admirable, but the report wished (paragraph 3) "to bring very emphatically before the association the importance of seeing that the existing laws, and especially those in connection with laborers, shall be carried out so well that they shall be held in respect by planters, by laborers, and by those nations and Governments upon whose good will we so largely depend for our labor supply." Paragraph 4 avers that the present laws are satisfactory. Paragraph 5, however, intimates that grave complaints, not of the laws, but of their execution, have been received for these are satisfactory, but of the administration of the laws, had been made, influencing foreign Governments adversely to the labor interests of the Kingdom. Paragraph 6 landed the administration of justice in times past. The seventh paragraph purports to show that a radical change had taken place, as evidenced by the "appointment of protectors of immigrants" at the demand of a foreign Government, while paragraph 8 sets out as follows:

"8.—Such a demand can only be regarded as a reproach to the nation, and the compliance with the demand as an act of humiliation. It is virtual assurance that our reputation for the administration of justice in the local Courts is not as good as it was. We do not say that the Administration itself has deteriorated, but that it is clearly unequal to the demands now made upon it. And, as a matter of fact, we know that the construction of the Police and District Courts does not possess the confidence of those upon whose good report the judicial reputation so largely depends." * * *

Words have no meaning if this paragraph from the report does not convey the impression that "the administration of justice in the minor Courts is not as good as it was." The report indeed remarks: "We do not say that the administration itself has deteriorated, but that it is clearly unequal to the demands now made upon it." If it be unequal to the demands made upon it, clearly the administration is not as good as it was when it was fully equal to those demands. But this is not all. The next sentence avers: "And, as a matter of fact, we know that the construction of the Police and District Courts does not possess the confidence of those upon whose good report the judicial reputation so largely depends." If, therefore, these Courts do not possess public confidence, and are unequal to the demands now made upon them, as the report alleges, most certainly it does convey the impression that the administration of justice in the minor Courts is not as good as it was, which it likewise states the Government virtually acknowledged.

We have thus established the truth of our position and the falsity of Mr. Davies' denial regarding the administration of justice, out of his own mouth. And his fifth denial, that the report did not state that a Royal Commission was required to take the minor Courts out of the reach of corrupt political influence, is controverted by the same process. The concluding sentences of paragraph 8, the beginning of which is quoted above, starting with the words, "We touch the point of legislation," is conclusive against him. It goes on: "The comparatively recent act which placed the appointment of magistrates within the possibility of corrupt nominations, has inevitably lowered the standard of, and public confidence in, the magistrates so appointed. The administration of law must be absolutely pure, and any attempts to bring the Courts of the Kingdom within the reach of political influences will necessarily dim the luster and lower the standard of Hawaiian judicial purity. Neither sovereign, nor minister, nor legislator, can prevent this result, and therefore we earnestly protest against any tampering, however well intended, however apparently trivial, with the nomination of magistrates or procedure of the Courts of law."

This paragraph declares explicitly that the standard of magistrates appointed under the law is "inevitably lowered," and public confidence in them is lessened because their appointment is within the range of corrupt political influence. And paragraphs 10 and 11 of the report, which we annex, suggest as a remedy for this abuse and escape from the degrading alternative of Consular Courts, the appointment of a Royal Commission to take the very thing which Mr. Davies avers the report does not recommend. The paragraphs are as follow, and we print them without further comment:

"10.—We believe that a resolute attempt to retrieve and improve our damaged reputation would yet be successful; but it must be resolute, and free from partisan strife. We recommend that a Royal Commission be appointed to take into consideration the present status of the Police and District Courts, and make such recommendations as shall seem best for the establishment of the said Courts on a basis that will give confidence to all classes in the Kingdom, as well as to all other nations with whom we may come into contact."
"11.—Such a Commission should be composed of the ablest men that can be found, without regard to party or politics, and if the Hawaiian nation can continue to escape from the demand for the establishment of Consular Courts, such as have been imposed upon China, Japan, Turkey, Egypt, and other nations, and yet maintain the increased intercourse with foreign Governments and subjects that every year develops, it will be an immense addition to the prestige which Hawaii, has hitherto enjoyed by international consent."

This settles the question of veracity, and we are satisfied to abide by the decision of the public with this presentation of facts. It will be observed that we have kept close to the record furnished by Mr. Davies; and although this article has been unduly lengthened by extracts from the report, all necessary to do so to prevent him from charging us with falsifying it, as he does not scruple to insinuate in his letter to the "Bulletin." His words are: "I should be sorry to think that the ADVERTISER altered the texts of reports and speeches, in order to fit its own criticisms, which are apparently prepared beforehand with simple blanks to be filled up for publication." The insinuation here is very broad; so much so in fact as to amount to a direct charge. And again in the "Gazette" yesterday: "Of course the justification for the ADVERTISER's feat of agility lies in the last paragraph in the editorial—a paragraph which was probably penned long before the P. L. & S. Co. met, and held in readiness to be attached as a kind of flounce to anything which the Association might say."

We do not of course know how Mr. Davies manages his own library work, but he is entirely at fault in his estimate of our method. With reference to the quotations in our article of October 16th, which he broadly insinuates are garbled, we refer him to the "Planters' Monthly" for October, 1884, page 534, for a justification of our allusion to his draft letter to the President of the Board of Immigration; and our extract from the report of the Committee on Labor in the same article, will be found in the same issue of the "Planters' Monthly," pages 550 and 551. Our quotations from his own and Mr. Horner's speeches at the late meeting were taken from the "Bulletin," whose reports were almost identical with our own, and in the accuracy of which we have the fullest confidence. We took this precaution, however, lest the accuracy of our own report should be challenged, which Mr. Davies apparently is quite capable of doing if it served a purpose.

In conclusion, let us say that we rejoice to think Mr. Davies and the Planters' Labor and Supply Company have confidence in the King and his Cabinet. Mr. Davies says he "does not believe that the Cabinet would advise the appointment of bad men" for Judges, yet he asked for a Royal Commission to take these appointments out of their corrupt political influence. However, all that is a thing of the past, and the Planters' Labor and Supply Company and the Administration have apparently "kissed and made friends." The ADVERTISER is the only marplot in the Kingdom, it seems, for saith this great political casuist: "The ADVERTISER is evidently bitterly disappointed at the friendly spirit which the Planters' Association, in its recent session, manifested toward the Government, showing clearly that the Government may trust itself to the good will and fair spirit of the Association, and that the evident severance of the ties that formerly existed between the Government and the ADVERTISER has not been a disadvantage, at any rate to the Government."

Considering that at this very meeting Mr. Davies accused the Government of acting "ungenerously" towards the association and pillaging its members on Chinese Association in the naughty ADVERTISER, this declaration by Mr. Davies manifests a radical change of mind. The public will hail it as a happy omen, although it may be fatal to the ADVERTISER. The Millennium is approaching when the British lion lies down with the lamb of Hawaii, and the Planters' Association has become the bulwark of the Gibson Administration.

We have now done with Mr. Davies. We have demonstrated his unreliability and tergiversation as a public man. With his private life and character we have no concern, and he may run himself as conspicuously ridiculous as he pleases in future without fear of recognition by us.

Thomas' Square.
Ed. P. C. ADVERTISER—Sir: The communication of "Citizen" in yesterday's issue of your paper revives in the mind of the writer the suggestion made several years ago in regard to Thomas' Square, and which, if carried out, as it could easily have been done at that time, would have increased the utility of the square a hundredfold. The suggestion was as follows: To leave a space around the outer sides of the square of about 100 or 125 feet in width. Through the middle of this, entirely around the square, would run a roadway of 40 or 50 feet in width, which would leave ample space on either side for the planting and growth of shade trees, etc., and for the disposition of seats and benches for spectators. Gates at each corner of the square would afford ready means of ingress or egress.

The entire inner field was to be cleared and made into a clean, smooth lawn, suitable for drills, games, fairs or any other similar purpose, while a suitable site for a band stand would be selected on the mauka side, probably near to one corner of the grounds. The writer would deprecate, however, the erection of any permanent buildings, such as stalls, pens or any buildings that would mar the beauty of the spot or break up the clear space needed for other purposes.

In place of the condition as outlined above, we have, at considerable expense, a tolerably pretty little park, with conventional curves and black sand, where no one except the Chinese workmen ever are or ever will be seen. As near as I can remember the reason that the original proposition was rejected was that "it was a pity to cut down the algarobas that had been planted with such labor," etc., a reason which still seems inadequate to the writer after the lapse of several years. Hoping that it is not too late, however, for the proposition to bear some fruit, I suggest it again to those people who have the influence not possessed by

A RESIDENT.
The first performance by Woodyear's Electric Circus was given last evening before an audience which crowded the large tent in every part, and the performance well deserved such an audience, for it is many years since a company of such talented and varied artists visited these shores. There was not a single dissatisfied person inside of the tent. It would take up too much space to enumerate the different acts, but that of pedal balancing by the Japanese Bim-garro and his son Itchi was simply wonderful, and drew forth uproarious applause. The pad and horseback riding was exceedingly good, also the two and five horse acts. Miss Scarsdale on the trapeze performed some daring feats in mid air, and the juggling on the running globe by Mr. R. Taylor was very clever. The arrangements were everything that could be desired, and the interior of the tent was tastefully decorated with flags and streamers. The performance concluded with a comic scene, Sir William Button's ride to Bradford, which sent the audience home in good humor. The music by the band was appropriate and highly satisfactory. The second performance will be given this evening at 8 o'clock.

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Department of Finance.
HONOLULU, October 2, 1885.
The following persons have been commissioned as Tax Collectors for 1885:

Hilo	F. PAHIA
Puna	ED. KEOA
Kauai	ED. SMITH
South Kona	D. H. NAHINA
North Kona	J. K. NAHINA
South Kohala	GEO. BELL
North Kohala	J. W. MOANALUI
Hanalei	J. K. KAUNAMANO
MAUI.	
Lahaina	A. KAUKAU
Waikaloa	GEO. E. RICHARDSON
Maunaloa	J. K. KAUNAMANO
Hana	J. K. KAUNAMANO
Molokai and Lanai	J. K. KAUNAMANO
OAHU.	
Honolulu	G. H. LUCE
Ewa and Waiwae	J. P. KAMA
Waikele	JESSE AMARA
Koolaula	J. M. KAUAHUKAUA
Koolau	J. M. KAUAHUKAUA
KAUAI.	
Lihue	KALAPONE
Koloa	S. NAUO
Kawahau	JOANE KEAWE
Hanalei	G. B. PALOHAU
Waimea	E. L. KAUI
Niihau	J. KAUI

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Acting Minister of Finance,
339 Adecit w oct 29

The Board of Immigration proposes to make arrangements for the further importation of Japanese immigrants into this Kingdom and would request that all parties desirous of procuring the service of such contract labor will forward their applications to Wm. G. Irwin & Co. the duly appointed Agents of the Board for Japanese Immigration.

It is requested that these applications be sent in without delay and that the parties ordering state as definitely as possible what their requirements will be for the next six months, so that the necessary arrangements can be made for the introduction of these people.

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of Interior and President
Bureau of Immigration,
Interior Office, Aug. 21, 1885.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.
TUESDAY, October 20.
Steamer W. G. Hall, from Maui and Hawaii.
Sch. Leahi, from Honolulu.
Sch. Caterina, from Waikele.

DEPARTURES.
TUESDAY, October 20.
Steamer Kilauea, for Maui and Hawaii, at 4 p.m.
Steamer Kilauea, for Maui and Hawaii, at 5 p.m.
Steamer Kilauea, for Maui and Hawaii, at 6 p.m.
Steamer Kilauea, for Maui and Hawaii, at 7 p.m.
Steamer Kilauea, for Maui and Hawaii, at 8 p.m.
Steamer Kilauea, for Maui and Hawaii, at 9 p.m.
Steamer Kilauea, for Maui and Hawaii, at 10 p.m.
Steamer Kilauea, for Maui and Hawaii, at 11 p.m.
Steamer Kilauea, for Maui and Hawaii, at 12 p.m.

Vessels Leaving This Day.
Sch. Domitila, for Honolulu, at 10 a.m.
Sch. Leahi, for Honolulu, at 11 a.m.
Sch. Caterina, for Honolulu, at 12 p.m.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVALS.
From Honolulu, via Waikele and Waikele, per steamer W. G. Hall, October 20: Hon. H. A. Widemann, Miss Widemann, James Gay, Judge J. P. Kane and wife, Mrs. D. Makani, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Phillips, and about 25 deck passengers.
From Kona, Maui and Kauai, per steamer W. G. Hall, October 20: Hon. H. A. Widemann, Miss Widemann, James Gay, Judge J. P. Kane and wife, Mrs. D. Makani, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Phillips, and about 25 deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.
For Waikele and Waikele, per steamer W. G. Hall, October 20: Hon. H. A. Widemann, Miss Widemann, James Gay, Judge J. P. Kane and wife, Mrs. D. Makani, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Phillips, and about 25 deck passengers.
For Kona, Maui and Kauai, per steamer W. G. Hall, October 20: Hon. H. A. Widemann, Miss Widemann, James Gay, Judge J. P. Kane and wife, Mrs. D. Makani, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Phillips, and about 25 deck passengers.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Oceanic steamship Alameda is expected to arrive from San Francisco.

The schooner Rainbow and Kawahau are being repaired in the stream.

The schooner Leahi brought 600 bags paddy from Honolulu, Kauai, October 20th.

The schooner Waikele has been hove down at Kuma's shipping yard, to be cleaned.

The schooner Caterina brought 65 tons of limestone for the Hawaiian lime works, October 20th.

The steamer W. G. Hall reports fine weather along the coast of Maui and Hawaii. She leaves again at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon.

The steamer C. R. Bishop brought 2,325 bags paddy (of which 1,510 bags were in transit for Punahoa, Koolau), from Kauai and Waikele, October 20th.

Captain J. King, of the Kilauea, believes that the buoy now lying at White's wharf, which he brought here last Sunday, was from Hakalau, Hanalei, Hawaii.

The steamer C. R. Bishop sailed October 20th for Koolau with 1,510 bags paddy to be milled. She will return to-day, and will sail next Friday morning on her usual route.

The steamer W. G. Hall brought 3,771 bags sugar, 262 bags coffee, 20 head cattle, 205 packages sundries, 23 pigs, 2 horses, 8 oxen and 42 sacks corn from windward ports, October 20th.

The whaling bark Cape Horn Pigeon will receive a new cutter to-day. Her cutter was taken out October 20th to be repaired. She will sail shortly on a sperm-whaling cruise on the line. Captain Kelley reports that nine of his men have deserted the vessel. The Captain will have to ship new men if the runaways do not return before his departure.

For a clean shave, a stylish hair cut, and other tonsorial work, go to Gus A. Neth, at the Hawaiian Hotel Barber Shop. Working hours from 7 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Dr. M. Goto has opened an office on King street, Kapalama. He makes a specialty of several diseases.

Mr. L. J. Scott has retired from the management of the Central Park Skating Rink in favor of J. W. Hingler.

A copy of "Bale's Life of Grant" has been presented to the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association, by Mr. H. A. Parmelee.

Deputy Marshal Dayton has traced the forged cheque to Ah Fung. The two Chinamen first arrested will be held as witnesses.

His Excellency Governor J. O. Dominis left for the Kilauea yesterday for Maui. The Hon. A. S. Cleghorn will act for him during his absence.

Mr. A. J. Cartwright has presented several very valuable books to the Honolulu Library. The donation consists of fourteen volumes.

There will be a battalion drill this evening on King street, opposite the Government building. The Royal Hawaiian Band will be in attendance.

The Superintendent of the Water Works gives notice that the water will be shut off from the lower Nuanu reservoir on Friday next from 7 a. m. to 2 p. m.

The usual services at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Fort street, and Bethel Union Church this evening at 7:30 o'clock. At the former church the Rev. George Wallace will deliver a brief lecture.

The following are the officers of the Wailuku Sugar Company for the ensuing year: President, Wm. H. Bailey; Treasurer, P. C. Jones; Secretary, W. W. Hall; Auditor, M. P. Robinson.

In the Supreme Court yesterday James H. Boyd was adjudicated a bankrupt on his own petition. Creditors must prove their claims on Monday, October 26th, at 10 o'clock, before Mr. Justice Preston.

At a meeting of the Kula Plantation Company the following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: President, J. M. Hurney; Vice President, A. Horner; Treasurer, J. F. Hachfeld; Secretary, E. Muller; Auditor, H. F. Glade.

In the Civil Court yesterday five natives were charged with deserting contract service with the Interisland Steam Navigation Company. They were ordered to return and pay \$3 costs. Two others, old offenders, were brought up for the same offense, and fined \$5 and \$3 costs.

Mr. Charles Johnson returned from Honolulu, Hawaii, by the W. G. Hall yesterday, having completed the erection of a new wharf at that place. The wharf is 300 feet long, and can accommodate two vessels alongside in 24 feet of water. There are eleven pairs of shears, and the engine has been fixed in position, ready for hoisting. It is a substantial piece of work.

The Queen's Own, Companies A and B, one hundred and twenty-five men, arrived yesterday by the steamer W. G. Hall, under command of Captain W. F. O'Connor, and marched to the Palace grounds, where they went through their various evolutions in the presence of Their Majesties the King and Queen. The King complimented them upon their appearance and drill. They will participate in the battalion drill to-night.

H. R. H. Princess Likelike and her daughter, Princess Kaiulani, and suite, arrived yesterday by the steamer W. G. Hall. They were met outside by the tug Ellet, with a party of friends on board. A salute of twenty guns was fired from the battery. The royal party drove to their home at Waikiki, where they were received by His Majesty the King. A luncheon was given to celebrate their return. The health of the little Princess is much improved by the trip.

Police Court.

BEFORE POLICE JUSTICE BICKERTON.

Monday, October 19th.
John Allan, B. McMahon, P. C. Justice, Mahana, Kepano, Kaulaue, Umi and Kawelo had each to pay \$6 for drunkenness, while Owen McCarthy, for the same offense, was remanded until the 20th.

W. Cruze was sent over the reef for forty-eight hours for disorderly conduct. Ah Shea, for having opium in possession, was fined \$50, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for twenty days. Mr. Magoon appeared for him.

Shinosaki, a Japanese, for assault and battery on a fellow-countryman, Ichi, was remanded until the 20th for judgment. The two had a dispute about a shoe brush, which ended in the defendant picking up a broom and going for Ichi.

Kealoha (k.) and Akaniki (w.) were charged with adultery. The former was fined \$30 and the latter \$15.

John K. Inch, for assault and battery on G. W. Nawakoa, was remanded until the 20th for request.

John A. Baker and Lu Chan were each fined \$4 with \$1 costs for affray.

Ahoi, for violating express rule No. 24, was fined \$5, with \$1 costs.

Hing Chung, Ah Chew and Ah Hoo were charged with having opium in possession. A nolle pros. was entered against the two latter, and Hing Chung pleaded not guilty. After hearing the evidence he was found guilty and fined \$50 and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for twenty days. An appeal to the Supreme Court was noted by Mr. Magoon, his counsel.

Mammel, for assault and battery on Kaatana, was sent to the reef for forty-eight hours.

Tuesday, October 20th.
Aiai, Daniela and Kanae were charged with assault and battery on Chun Fork, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for fifteen days and \$2 45 costs each.

John K. Inch was fined \$4 and \$3 costs for assault and battery on Nawakoa. Mahuka and Apuna were charged with fast and furious riding. The former was fined \$15 and the latter \$8, and \$2 60 costs each.

Wong Tai Poon, for having opium in possession, was further remanded until the 21st, on account of the Chinese interpreter being engaged in the Supreme Court.

Three Hoodlums Sent over the Reef.

Three of the gang of hoodlums who infest Nuanu Valley on Saturdays and make night hideous are now on the reef, serving out a sentence of fifteen days at hard labor. Last Saturday evening a little after 11 o'clock two Chinamen were returning home on Wylie street, when they were accosted by these men, who demanded money and assaulted them. One of the Chinamen was rather badly hurt, and his wounds had to be dressed by his employer. He knew the men, and they were arrested yesterday, tried and sentenced as above.

Advertisements.

DR. M. GOTO, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Leprosy, syphilis and skin diseases a specialty. Office, corner of residence of Hon. Jas. Kean, King street, Kapalama, Honolulu. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m. S. R. Parties on the other islands can consult by letter.
208 oct 20 96

NOTICE.

HAVE YOUR HORSES CLIPPED BY MACHINERY with the new American Lightning Horse Clipping machine, now in successful operation at the residence of Hon. Jas. Kean, King street, Kapalama, Honolulu. Any one doubting the superiority of machine over hand clipping should call in and inspect the above machine at work, and be convinced. Terms as reasonable as any.
C. B. MILES,
Proprietor.
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Special Announcement.

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Chamber Opera and Concert
Company.

Comprising the well-known Renowned Artists:
MILIE MANI ZORA—Prima Dona Soprano.
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A Series of Operas, Commencing

October 23, 1885.

Box plan for sale of season ticket seats opens FRIDAY MORNING, October 23rd, at precisely 9 o'clock, and continues until the 19th.

On October 20th, box plan opens for the first concert, for sale of single tickets.

Call on the undersigned at once and subscribe your name to the concert of the first opera company that ever visited this Kingdom.

REMEMBER! SIX CONCERTS AND ONE MATINEE, VIZ:
Evening of Friday, October 23rd; Saturday, October 24th; Monday, October 26th; Tuesday, October 27th; Wednesday, October 28th; Thursday, October 29th. MATINEE—Wednesday, October 28th.

SCALE OF PRICES:
SEASON TICKETS (for series) \$10.00
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GALLERY .50

Remember, all should subscribe at once for season tickets. Don't forget that the box plan opens Friday morning, October 23rd, at office of J. E. WISEMAN, Manager Music Hall.
223 oct 21 96

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In America. Travelers journeying by rail in America will find this route the most comfortable and most delightful. The scenery is the grandest going East, and with the PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS and good meals along the trip, public attention from employees and reasonable fare no route can excel this. MR. C. E. MILLER, my Chief Clerk, specially attends to this Department, and for information, send books, maps, etc., he will extend every courtesy.

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Managers of first-class companies abroad will address me for terms, etc.

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Which they offer for sale at LOWEST MARKET RATES, and Guarantee every article

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A Fine Assortment of Wines, Etc.

On hand, and to arrive per JUPITER, now due. A Select lot of

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At Reduced Prices.

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We cordially invite you to call and examine our Stock. COMPARE OUR PRICES before purchasing elsewhere.

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FACTS CONCERNING DREAMS.

How a Person Should Lie in Bed—How Dreams Are Modified.
(Every Other Saturday.)

A French physician, Dr. Delaunay, tells some interesting facts about dreams. These are embodied in a communication to the Société de Biologie de Paris. It is well known, when a person is lying down, the blood flows most easily to the brain. That is why some of the ancient philosophers worked out their thoughts in bed. Certain modern thinkers have imitated this queer method of industry. During sleep, so long as the head is low, dreams take the place of coherent thoughts.

There are, however, different sorts of dreams, and Dr. Delaunay's purpose, in his original communication, is to show that the manner of lying brings on a particular kind of dream. Thus, according to this investigator, uneasy and disagreeable dreams accompany lying upon the back. This fact is explained by the connection which is known to exist between the organs of sensation and the posterior part of the brain.

The most general method of lying, perhaps, is on the right side; and this appears to be also the most natural method, for many persons object to lying upon the side of the heart, which, it has been more than once asserted, should have free action during sleep. Nevertheless, Dr. Delaunay's statements hardly harmonize with this opinion. When one sleeps on the right side, that is to say, upon the right side of the brain, one's dreams have marked and rather unpleasant characteristics. These characteristics, however, are essentially those which enter into the popular definition of dreams. One's dreams are then apt to be illogical, absurd, childish, uncertain, incoherent, full of vivacity and exaggeration. Dreams which come from sleeping on the right side are, in short, simple deceptions. They bring to mind very old and faint remembrances, and they are often accompanied by nightmares. Dr. Delaunay points out that sleepers frequently compose verses or rhythmical language while they are lying on the right side. This verse, though at times correct enough, is absolutely without sense. The moral faculties are then at work, but the intellectual faculties are absent.

On the other hand, when a person slumbers on his left brain his dreams are not only less absurd, they may also be intelligent. They are, as a rule, concerned with recent things, not with reminiscences. And, since the faculty of articulated language is found in the left side, the words uttered during such dreams are frequently comprehensible.

What Becomes of the Mourning Drapery.
(New York Sun.)

The question is often asked what becomes of all the material used in this general drapery, which in a city like New York amounts to millions of yards. A reporter made inquiry along Broadway in regard to this. At the time of Lincoln's death it was very commonly appropriated as the prerogative of the porters, and their families were well supplied with materials for sheets, pillow cases, undergarments, dress linings, and frequently for dresses. After Garfield's funeral the merchants were invited to send their drapings to the hospitals and asylums, where the goods came into ready use and were most acceptable. Though this was asserted to be done generally, as the shipments were made under the direction of the porters, those gentlemen did not fail to get their full share, though possibly dividing fairly with the charitable institutions.

With the merchants generally, especially those on Broadway and the whole-salers, goods are used for such a purpose as are considered no longer of any value. Small retailers may sell their damaged goods, but the greater mass is absolutely cast aside. When the character of the goods now being used is considered, it will be seen that there will be rich pickings for somebody after the funeral. Many stores are fully covered with black cashmere, worth from 20 to 40 cents a yard. Others have used bon-bazins, which is even more costly. In some cases broadcloth has been freely used, several establishments requiring hundreds of yards of this expensive material. The managers of asylums and hospitals will be wise in making timely application for these valuable goods.

Musical Edition.

(Buffalo News.)
Thomas Edison, the inventor, although somewhat deaf, is passionately fond of music. He has a piano in his elegant home that is played most vigorously by the famous electrician two or three times a day. He does not play by note, but has a wonderfully quick ear to catch popular and even difficult opera airs. His deafness is not so great as to interfere with his hearing music. It is amusing to see him getting a tune out of his ivory keys. He looks very much as though he were at a telegraph key sending off a quick dispatch and wanted to rattle the operator at the other end by his lightning rapidity.

Sometimes he will play a piece with his forefinger only. It moves like a phantom finger, so hurriedly does it pass over the keys. He goes to the opera frequently, and immediately upon returning home, no matter how late the hour, he sits at the piano and rattles off some of the catch airs. Opera bouffe is his favorite style of music. All at once he will strike up "Semiramide," and wind up with something from "The Little Duke" or "Falka." His playing is not bad. He has a nervous, quick touch, which, if combined with a ready knowledge of notes, would make him a great performer.

Ouida's Three Sets of Names.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.)
A friend writes from Italy to tell me that the marriage of Ouida is not a fact; and that the rumor—something possible and even probable, but only false as yet, and not history. Ouida has three sets of names: Ouida, the one she is known by; Ouida, the one she is known by of letters; De la Ramée, the title by which some people know her, and Mary Ann Stubbs, her real name. She is English born, but partly French in origin. Her mother was a native of Martinique, but she herself first saw the light in Warwickshire—Shakespeare's county—fifty years ago, or thereabouts. Her fifty years are well counted, as the French say. The small hand of her clock of life points to fifty, "or thereabouts," the large one to the half hour.

Incendiary Nihilists.

(Frank Leslie's Illustrated.)
The incendiary fires which have become common in Russia, are attributed to the Nihilists, who are said to have adopted this new plan because it is attended with less danger to the culprit than the old plan of murder, and is equally effective in spreading terror among the people. The house-holders of Moscow are now in nightly terror. Many families appoint one member to watch all night, and to give the alarm to the rest on the approach of a conflagration.

Steam Power in London.

(Exchange.)
An English statistician, who has been studying the growth of London, says that without the agency of steam power the London of to-day would be an impossibility. If a sudden invasion or any calamity were to destroy the steam facilities the citizens now enjoy, they would be reduced, he says, to starvation within a week.

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DRY GRANULATED—

In Barrels, Half Barrels, And 30-pound Boxes.

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In Half Barrels And 25-pound Boxes.

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In 30-pound Boxes, Golden C. (COFFEE)—

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Teas.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST

JAPAN, OOLONG,

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BLUE MOTTLED,

FAMILY LAUNDRY.

Salmon.

CASES 1-B TINS,

CASES 1-B TINS,

HALF BARRELS,

BARRELS,

Flour.

FAMILY (in quarter sacks)

BAKERS EXTRA (in half sacks).

Cases Medium Bread.

Lime and Cement.

MANILA And

SISAL CORDAGE.

Reed's Felt Steam Pipe

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50 KEGS BLACK BLASTING POWDER.

25 "A" TENTS, (suitable for camping and surveying parties.)

Also, a few Iron Wheelbarrows, but

little used, will be sold low.

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A Large Stock of the Most Favorite

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BRANDIES, WHISKIES,

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THISTLE DEW WHISKY.

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can also have comfortable furnished rooms, or

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cook for themselves. MRS. WARD.

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Board by the week or month, 21 meals tickets \$4.50

Single meals 25 cents, in the large dining room.

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EVERYTHING CLEAN AND NEAT.

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COFFEE ROASTED AND GROUND. OIL

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Old bread rebaked. Every description of plain

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Island orders promptly attended to.

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Everything first-class, at reasonable rates.

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Corned Beef and Pickled Tongues always on hand.

Cambridge Sausages fresh every day. Meat de-

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We have received a consignment of the most

Economical and Valuable Feed for all

kinds of Stock, viz:

COOKED LINSEED MEAL.

It is the greatest Feed former, Milk and

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Oil Cake Meal shows about 27 per cent. of nu-

tritious matter; this nearly 30 per cent.

100 lbs. of this meal is equal to 300 lbs. of oats,

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For Sale in Lots to Suit.

Also, our Unrivalled MIXED FEED, as well as

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18-47

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BONE MEAL!!

BONE MEAL!!

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The following is a report of the compo-

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Water..... 8.10 per cent

Organic Matter..... 29.18 " "

Siliceous Matter..... 4.65 " "

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Nitrogen 2.7 per cent.

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Will run regularly to Maialaea, Maui, and Kona

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STEAMER PLANTER,

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Leaves every Tuesday at 5 p. m. for Nawiliwili,

Koloa, Eleale and Waimea. Returning, will leave

Nawiliwili every Saturday at 4 p. m., arriving at

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STEAMER IWALANI,

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Will run regularly to Hanalei, Maui, and Kuku-

hale, Honolulu and Paunah, Hawaii.

STEAMER C. R. BISHOP,

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Leaves every Saturday at 5 a. m. for Waialeale,

Oahu, and Hanalei and Kilauea, Kauai. Return-

ing, leaves Hanalei every Tuesday at 4 p. m., and

touching at Waialeale and Waialea Wednesday,

and arriving at Honolulu same day at 4 p. m.

STEAMER JAMES MAKEE,

WEIR.....Commander

Will run regularly to Kapa, Kauai.

T. H. POSTER, President.

J. ENA, Secretary. 73-47-47

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'MARIPOSA' & 'ALAMEDA.'

Will leave Honolulu and San Francisco on the

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in advance by applying at the office of the Agents.

PASSENGERS by this line are hereby notified

that they will be allowed 250 pounds of baggage

FREE by the Overland Railway when traveling

East.

EXCURSION TICKETS for round trip, \$125.

Good to return by any of the Company's steamers

within ninety days.

MERCHANDISE intended for shipment by this

line will be received free of charge, in the Com-

pany's new warehouse, and receipts issued for

same. Insurance on merchandise in the ware-

house will be at owners' risk.

WILLIAM G. IRWIN & CO.,

24-47

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

TIME TABLE.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

For San Francisco

Zealandia.....On or about October 25th

For Auckland and Sydney:

Australia.....On or about October 31st

23-47-47

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO.,

Limited.

STEAMER KINAU,

(King, Commander).

Leaves Honolulu as per following schedule,

touching at Lahaina, Maui, Kona, Maho-

koni, Kawaihae, Laupahoehoe, Hilo and Keauhou:

Commencing on MONDAY, October 12th, and

thereon on the first Monday following the arrival

of the "Alameda" and "Mariposa," on the 5th

and 22d of each month.

The steamer Kinau will make the VOLCANO

TRIP, reaching Keauhou on Wednesday morn-

giving tourists two days and two nights at

the VOLCANO HOUSE.

When the 5th and 22d of the month fall on

Monday, the Kinau will leave that day.

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP TO THE

VOLCANO, FIFTY DOLLARS, WHICH PAYS

ALL CHARGES.

The Kinau will arrive in Honolulu Sunday

mornings on Volcano trips. On Hilo trips, will

leave Honolulu on Tuesdays, and return Saturday

mornings.

PASSENGER TRAINS will connect with the

Kinau at Maho-koni.